The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6572. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ELECTIONS.

Hartranft's Majority Obstinately Held at 35,000.

McClure Sells the "Liberal" Head-Quarters Furniture.

Ohio Adheres to Her Republican Majority of 15,000.

Hendricks Counted in by Fraud Till the Legislature Meets.

Net Republican Gain of Nineteen Congressmen in the Three States.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican Majority of 35,000 Still Claimed—Shoemaker, Republican, for Congress Elected—The Sorcheads Abandon the Field.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The State Central Committee still adhere to its majority of 35,000.

Barker, Republican candidate for Congressman in the Seventeenth District, is probably defeated, but we still retain Shoemaker in the Luzerne District.

McClure gives up the fight. He broke up the "Liberal" head-quarters on Walnut-street, above Ninth, this afternoon. The documents were sent to the waste-paper shops and the furniture to auction. The portraits of Greeley and Brown in the windows were blotted out, and to-night one would not know that there ever was such a thing as a "Liberal" State Committee.

Official Vote of Philadelphia—Hartranft's Majority Over 20,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 10.—The official count shows that over 116,000 votes were polled in this city. Hartranft's majority in this city is 20,427, and the majority for Congressmen at large 21,219.

OHIO.

Majorities by Counties, Official, Unofficial and Estimated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The twelve Western Reserve counties give an aggregate Republican majority of 21,400, thus fully confirming your correspondent's estimate of 18,500, made four days before election, and going over 2,000 better than last year. The following are the majorities in each county of Ohio—seventy-four counties being reported either official or unofficial, and only fourteen estimated:

Counties.	Rep. Majority.	Dem. Majority.
Adams, (estimated)	.....	350
Allen	.....	508
Ashland, (estimated)	.....	200
Ashtabula	2749	.....
Athens	1206	.....
Auglaize	.....	1538
Belmont	500	.....
Brown	.....	750
Butler, (estimated)	.....	1600
Carroll	450	.....
Champaign	829	.....
Clarke	1297	.....
Clermont	1	350
Clinton, (estimated)	1150	.....
Columbiana	1538	.....
Coshocton, (estimated)	.....	500
Crawford	.....	1413
Cuyahoga	3600	.....
Drake	.....	379
Defiance, (estimated)	.....	800
Delaware	475	.....
Erie	500	.....
Fairfield	.....	1446
Fayette	460	.....
Franklin	.....	2118
Fulton	1084	.....
Gallia	1100	.....
Geauga	2000	.....
Greene	2040	.....
Guernsey	884	.....
Hamilton	.....	6446
Hancock	.....	344
Hardin	100	.....
Harrison	556	.....
Henry	.....	543
Highlands	740	.....
Hocking	.....	750
Holmes, (estimated)	.....	1500
Huron	1500	.....
Jackson	650	.....
Jefferson	1363	.....
Knox	.....	800
Lake	1583	.....
Lawrence	1470	.....
Licking, (estimated)	.....	1350
Logan	762	.....
Lorain	3075	.....
Mahoning	400	.....
Madison	222	.....
Mahoning	579	.....
Marion (estimated)	.....	875
Medina, (estimated)	850	.....
Meigs	1200	.....
Mercer	.....	1000
Miami	926	.....
Monroe	.....	1750
Montgomery	.....	800
Morgan	400	.....
Morrow	290	.....
Muskingum	.....	144
Noble	144	.....
Ottawa, (estimated)	.....	600
Paulding, (estimated)	50	.....
Perry	.....	400
Pickaway	.....	708
Pike, (estimated)	.....	450
Portage	700	.....
Preble	440	.....
Putnam, (estimated	.....	1000
Richland	.....	820
Ross	.....	240
Sandusky	.....	475
Scioto	550	.....
Seneca	.....	897
Shelby	.....	675
Stark	300	.....
Summit	1200	.....
Trumbull	2900	.....
Tuscarawas	.....	879
Union	500	.....
Van Wert	18	.....
Vinton	.....	318
Warren	1600	.....
Washington	400	.....
Wayne	.....	319
Williams	200	.....
Wood	700	.....
Wyandotte	.....	470
Republican majority	14798	

Republican Majority at Least 15,000—How Hamilton County was Lost—The Sorcheads Spent Their Time in Lying and the Democrats in Working.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The boasts of the Greeleyites as to what they have done in Ohio should be set down as part of the organized deception with which they claimed the State by 15,000 before the election. We have lost no Congressmen save in Hamilton County, and on the State the result at noon today is as follows: Seventy-four counties out of eighty-eight, official and unofficial, reported at the head-quarters of the Republican State Central Committee, show a Republican majority of 21,422. The counties unreported are Adams, Ashland, Butler, Clinton, Coshocton, Defiance, Holmes, Licking, Marion, Medina, Ottawa, Paulding, Pike, and Putnam. Last year three of these counties, Clinton, Medina, and Paulding, gave an aggregate Republican majority of 2,076, while the remaining eleven counties gave an aggregate Democratic majority of 6,477, leaving, therefore, a net Democratic majority in the counties to be heard from of 8,403, on the vote of 1871. If they vote as they did last year it will leave the Republican majority in the State at 15,021, and it is not likely to vary 500 from these figures either way, when the counties are all in.

The report that Judge Welch, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is defeated, is another "Liberal" falsehood. The liquor interest struck at him to the extent of 3,500 votes in Hamilton County, and probably 2,000 to 3,000 in other portions of the State, but Green, his opponent, has been retabated upon in some quarters, and Judge Welch is undoubtedly elected by from 2,000 to 10,000 majority.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of today denounces John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, as unfit and incompetent for his position, and demands his decapitation, holding him responsible for the loss of the State. This is exceedingly cruel. The Democrat disaster in Ohio is not chargeable to Mr. Thompson. He did the best and the worst he could. He was deceived, as were all others who put faith in such boasts, by the grossly malignant and deceptive representations of the sorehead leaders in this State, who, instead of devoting themselves to work, lied that for their Democratic allies, and busied themselves zealously with lies about their own strength and slanders about public men on the Republican side, whereinto they sought to deceive the whole people. The inevitable result is before the country.

INDIANA.

The Republican State Ticket, Except the Governor, Certainly Elected—The State Good for Grant by 10,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10—10 A. M.—The present returns show that the Republican State ticket, except the Governor, is certainly elected. We must get correct returns from the Democratic counties of Dubois, Harrison, Hancock and Johnson before the result for Governor can be positively stated.

Senator Morton this morning telegraphed to Gen. Grant that Indiana is certainly Republican in November by 10,000 majority.

Evidence of Fraud by Democrats Accumulating—Several Towns to be Thrown Out.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10—6 P. M.—There is abundant evidence coming in that outrageous frauds have been committed by the Democrats in the voting, which is being carefully preserved and collected. One of their judges of election in Chesterfield township, Madison County, was caught in the very act of stuffing a ballot-box, and the vote of that township will, in consequence, be thrown out. In the Fifth and Eighth Wards in this city there was the most shameless Democratic repeating, in consequence of the absence of a Registry law. In Clay township, Owen County, giving Hendricks 63 majority, the judges return more votes than there are names on the poll-books, and in Lafayette township, in the same county, the Democratic judges at the close of the polls took the ballot-boxes half a mile from the voting-place to a house where they secreted themselves and counted Hendricks into 50 majority, which he will lose with that of Clay, as both will be thrown out.

What is worse, however, the vote of Madison County is being undoubtedly withheld, and it is reported that it is not yet counted; and this afternoon it is current on the streets that the Democratic leaders here have sent their creatures to that county to cook up the returns.

It is also positively known that the returns of Miami County have been tampered with, as last evening one of the prominent democratic wire-pullers of this city suddenly appeared in Peru, when there was instant commotion among local Democratic politicians, several of whom, after a short consultation, started out in different directions, in buggies, to the outside townships. In this case fraud was attempted too late, as Miami has returned 10 Republican majority, being a large Republican gain.

Encouraged by these frauds, which they expected would give them the State, Democrats gave out that Hendricks had a thousand majority, whereupon many of their gang began howling for Hendricks, and there was a large amount of bad whisky drank. The *Sentinel* this morning claimed the State, and also that the Legislature was doubtful, but by noon today they found their frauds had not been as successful as they had anticipated, and they became blue while the Republicans were joyous.

As the day advanced, and new counties were reported or corrections made, the majority for Browne fluctuated between 300 and 100, until at last, about 4 o'clock, it got down to 10, and a few minutes later, for the first time, he fell into the minority, the vote showing 47 against him. The next dispatches, however, brought him up again, and he went to 55, with his chances improved by reported gains in Dubois and Martin Counties.

By this time it had become evident that the majority on either side for Governor would be very small either way, and that the remainder of the Republican State ticket was elected, as Browne ran behind his ticket. At the same time it was discovered that the Republican majority in the State on the Congressional vote in the districts was over 3,000, so that, having a gain of two Congressmen and a majority in the Legislature, this bitter contest had resulted in a substantial Republican victory, and made Indiana sure for Grant. It was, therefore, determined to have a grand "jollification" meeting to-morrow night in celebration of the triumph. Senator Morton, Gen. Tom Browne, Gen. Hunter, Gen. Ben Harrison, Hon. Jason B. Brown and others are announced as speakers.

The Republicans of Indiana are in good spirits, and determined to work on until the 6th of November with the same energy they have thus far displayed.

Official Majorities in All But Ten Counties—Hendricks Counted In—Frauds Enough Discovered to Enable the Republicans to Contest Successfully.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—The following table shows the official majorities in eighty-two counties:

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES.		DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.	
Benton	122	Adams	791
Boone	168	Allen	2915
Clay	184	Blackford	103
Decatur	178	Brown	670
Delaware	1368	Carroll	89
Elkhart	66	Cass	414
Fayette	268	Clarke	690
Grant	711	Clinton	328
Hamilton	1408	Crawford	130
Hendricks	1084	Dearborn	61
Henry	1689	Dearborn	1108
Howard	864	De Kalb	60
Huntington	140	Floyd	974
Jasper	390	Fountain	239
Jay	190	Franklin	1831
Jefferson	224	Fulton	160
Jennings	259	Gibson	95
Kosciusko	536	Greene	48
Lagrange	841	Hancock	541
Lake	620	Jackson	776
Lawrence	209	Johnson	832
Marion	978	Knox	735
Monroe	163	Laporte	175
Morgan	312	Madison	750
Newton	190	Marshall	4717
Parke	609	Miami	7
Porter	236	Montgomery	116
Randolph	1785	Orange	194
Rush	309	Owen	826
St. Joseph	499	Pike	130
Steuben	975	Posey	324
Switzerland	197	Pulaski	304
Tippecanoe	407	Putnam	608
Union	218	Ripley	168
Vermillion	400	Scott	301
Vigo	124	Shelby	665
Wabash	1110	Sullivan	1205
Warren	561	Tipton	238
Wayne	1324	Warrick	455
White	8	Washington	455
		Wells	423
		Whitely	207

This completes the entire State except ten counties, and an estimate of these, on reliable reports received, shows that Hendricks' majority will not vary fifty either way from five hundred, unless Dubois, which has not been heard from definitely, should do something unexpected either way.

All the rest of the Republican State ticket runs greatly ahead of Browne, and is probably elected by 300, thus giving us the two Congressmen at large, Hon. William Williams and Hon. Godlove S. Orth. Hendricks is the sole survivor of the wreck of the Democracy in Indiana, and when the frauds by which he has succeeded are corrected, even he will be submerged. The Republicans are jubilant, and the Democracy are sorrowing as those without hope, even while claiming their solitary Governor.

The Result Known at Last—Hendricks Alone Survives the Democratic Wreck—Everything Else Carried by the Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—We are at last at the bottom of these extraordinary returns, and are certain of the results. Hendricks' apparent majority is about 850, but he will never get the office of Governor, as frauds have been discovered of such extent that the Republicans have determined to contest the election, and the Legislature will undoubtedly decide against him. The remainder of the Republican State ticket appears to be elected, especially Orth and Williams, Congressmen at large, and Leonidas Sexton, Lieutenant-Governor. This fact is a further proof of the frauds in favor of Hendricks.

The Republicans have carried the State largely on District Congressmen. Niblack is elected by only 132. Voorhees is beaten by Gen. M. C. Hunter 800, and Manson, Democrat, the present member, is beaten by Judge Cason 400. Gen. Shanks, the present Republican member from the Ninth District, runs behind the State ticket, but as that has 1,222 majority in his district, he cannot possibly lose all that, and he is, therefore, elected. Thus result leaves the Indiana delegation in the next Congress ten Republicans and three Democrats.

It has been a long and bitter fight, but although indignant that their victory has been somewhat diminished by Democratic frauds, the Republicans are rejoicing, and will formally, in a grand mass-meeting to-morrow night, over these creditable results.

THE ELECTION AT THE CAPITAL.

General Gratification Among Republicans and Chagrin in the Democratic Ranks—They Begin to Ask Where is the "Liberal Strength?"

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct 10.—The result of the elections has been the leading topic of discussion, in fact the only topic here today. The anxiety to hear from Indiana among men of all parties was intense. Republicans are, of course, joyful over the issue in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the Presidential campaign, except by a few bitterly Anti-Grant "sorehead" politicians and disappointed office-seekers, is regarded as settled. Considerable satisfaction is expressed that the struggle is at an end. The supporters of Mr. Greeley are becoming fewer and fewer every hour. Representative men from different States in the Union declare that Mr. Greeley, if he should remain in the field, will be the worst beaten man who ever ran for the Presidency, and that it is becoming exceedingly doubtful if he will carry even three States. The claim of the *Tribune* that the prospects of its candidate are still good, is the subject of the keenest ridicule and satire.

The *Patriot*, the central organ of the Democratic Party, in an editorial this morning, gracefully accepts the situation, and acknowledges that the November battle has been fought and lost by its side. It says:

"It is useless to disguise that the State elections on Tuesday have not fulfilled our expectations. The results have disappointed us in many ways, but solely in demonstrating that the Liberals have not shown the strength they claimed, with so much confidence. This is not the moment to consider the causes which may have led to a failure so apparent and unfortunate. We look at the naked fact as it stands, without investigating the philosophy. There will be time enough for that inquiry hereafter, when it may be pursued without any other feeling than that of calm and practical analysis.

NEW-YORK.

The Greatest Political Meeting Ever Held in Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—A grand mass-meeting was held in this city this afternoon and evening, at which Gen. J. H. Warwick, Gen. John A. Caldwell, Hon. George H. Williams, and John R. Lewis have spoken. In the evening a grand torch-light procession paraded the streets, 5,000 strong. A larger meeting never assembled in Buffalo.

Judge Pierrepont in Binghamton—A Large Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 10.—A large and enthusiastic audience assembled at Fireman's Hall this evening to listen to Hon. Edwards Pierrepont. Hon. B. R. Johnson, candidate for Presidential Elector from this district, presided. Many other prominent citizens occupied seats on the platform. Judge Pierrepont spoke eloquently for nearly two hours. He was listened to with marked attention, and was frequently interrupted with applause.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Election of a Democratic Delegate to Congress Through Republican Division.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 9.—The election for Delegate to Congress, yesterday, in the Territory was a personal contest. The Republican vote was divided between two candidates, Judge Brookings and Col. Moody. Returns received up to 8 o'clock to-night make sure the election of Armstrong, Democrat, by a small plurality.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Character and Extent of the Raids into Texas—Arrival of Two Members of the Commissioners in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Col. Robb, of Georgia, and Mr. Savage, of California, two of the Commissioners appointed by the President to take testimony relative to depredations on the Rio Grande, having returned to Washington today, called upon President Grant, and had a long interview with him. Congress, at its last session, appropriated $6,000 to pay the expenses of the Commission. The President was much interested in the narrative of these gentlemen, who will prepare a formal report for transmission to Congress, and he was evidently gratified with the manner in which they transacted the business with which they were intrusted.

The incursions by armed Mexican bands into Texas are numerous, and have continued ever since 1859. They have since that time driven cattle, estimated to be worth several millions of dollars, from Texas across the river into Mexico, where their plunder is sold to soldiers and citizens. Gen. Cortina, who is not at present in active military service, but on waiting orders, is represented to be one of the most active instigators of the incursions, by which he largely profits. Texans, while endeavoring to drive away the thieves, are sometimes killed by superior numbers of the Mexican bands, while occasionally the latter suffer in like manner. Owing to these frequent incursions, the border counties in a state of excitement. There is only one company of cavalry on the frontier, which is of little use considering the distance which requires to be guarded, it being 600 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the extreme American settlements. The infantry is located at long intervals. The distance is nearly 300 miles from Fort Brown to Ringgold Barracks, with only one camp intervening. Some of the sufferers by the Mexican raids traveled 200 miles to give their testimony, and expressed their gratification that preliminary measures had been taken not only to protect but to indemnify them for losses. Gen. McCook, commanding on the Rio Grande, corroborates the statements of the witnesses as to the boldness with which the raids are made, and testified as to his inability with an insufficient force to give the required protection.

There is reason to believe that the President, in submitting the report of the Commissioners to Congress, will accompany it with a strong recommendation that prompt measures be taken to protect our citizens on the border in their lives and property.

RECONCILIATION.

Greeley Among His Friends in Baltimore.

They Improve the Occasion and Murder Two Grant Men—Cheers for Jeff. Davis and Stonewall Jackson—"Dixie" by the Band.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Greeley's visit here evoked all the curiosity the city is capable of evincing, and his admirers, undaunted by the elections of Tuesday, turned out morning and evening en masse, expressing the sentiment that "Maryland goes for Greeley if she goes it alone." At the Fair his speech afforded less consolation than the opportunity afforded curious ones to have a look at the Sage, in consequence of which the speech was somewhat interrupted by gazers going and coming to stare awhile and make way for others. In the afternoon the Common Council took charge of Horace and presented him with an address, to which he made reply. Afterward an informal levee was held at the Carrollton Hotel to admit of the faithful shaking hands with "probably the best-beaten man in the country, Sir." An elegant dinner was provided at the hotel, the discussion of which lasted until it was time to prepare for the grand review of the torch-light procession. The gentleman who is supposed to be running for President was posted in a balcony of the Carrollton, facing Baltimore-street. About 9½ o'clock the head of the procession reached the hotel, where, under an arch of gas-lights, stood their new-found love. The lack of enthusiasm was painfully manifest, and the lack of concert in cheering made their vocal pyrotechnics very dismal. In the procession were twenty-four colored men, including Saunders, who rode in a barouche, and every one looked and acted as though thoroughly ashamed of the situation. They marched silently along, sandwiched in about the middle of the line. Among the transparencies carried was one bearing the likenesses and name of Stonewall Jackson, and from the Democrats and Liberals surrounding it, cheers rose for Jackson and Jeff. Davis, mingled with shouts for Greeley. Bands played the inspiring air of "Dixie," which seemed to provoke more ardor than even the prospect of seeing Greeley. There was also a ridiculous caricature of a negro with a mitered shirt-collar on, drawing up the rear place, follow'ng the handful of colored men who preceded it.

LATER.—Since writing the above the report has come in that as the representatives of the Seventeenth Ward in the procession were passing the Republican Head-quarters, in Gay-street, the sidewalks around it being jammed with men, women and children, some one cried, "Three cheers for Grant." A shout was raised from the procession, "Go for the crowd and clean them out. The ranks were half broken, and in the rush Capt. Samuel Barrett received his death-wound from a pistol-shot. He was standing on the edge of the sidewalk, and being a well-known Republican, President of the Fourteenth Ward Grant and Wilson organization, he was undoubtedly singled out by his redshirted assassin. Capt. Barrett was a Union soldier during the war, commanding a company in the First Maryland Regiment. For some time he was in the Post-office Department here, but recently was placed in the public stores. He is a brother of Major Gregory Barrett, of the regular army, at present serving in Texas. His murderer has not been arrested yet, but a company of men in the Seventeenth Ward division of the procession walked with drawn swords, and on being told by a policeman that such a practice was against the law, the leader produced a permit from Mayor Vansant allowing it.

Another Murder by the Greeleyites, and Probable Killing of a Policeman by a "Wood-chopper."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Another murder is heard from. On Disquin-street a party of colored men hurrahed for Grant while the procession was passing. Pistols were fired from the line, and a colored boy, fifteen years of age, named George W. Barrett, was struck in the head by a ball, inflicting a mortal wound. A policeman named Rhinehardt, in attempting to arrest the party that shot Capt. Samuel Barrett, on Gay-street, was struck on the head with an ax carried by one of the wood-chopper paraders, and very seriously cut.

"Blessed are the Peace-Makers"—Greeley's Speech to the "Blood-Tubs."

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.—Horace Greeley delivered an address before the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Society today at the Fair Grounds, treating especially on the improvement of worn out lands. About 12,000 persons were present. To-night there was a grand torch-light procession by Democratic clubs from all the wards, which was reviewed by Mr. Greeley. Previous to the passing of the procession Mr. Greeley addressed an immense crowd congregated in front of Carrollton Hall, as follows:

CITIZENS OF MARYLAND: I greet you as co-workers in a common cause, the cause of our whole country and every part of it, the cause of every race and every class in that country. I plead for national reconciliation. I plead for the restoration of common rights to every citizen now deprived of them. [Enthusiastic cheering.] I plead for that unity of feeling without which the unity of territory and the unity of government are of small account. Let us be one people; an American people, forgetting our differences, deploring our past calamities, and resolved that we shall evermore be a united and harmonious people. For that cause of national unity and prosperity I stand and testify. I beseech you let nothing discourage you, to press on to that triumph which will certainly be accorded us if not in the near future, at a later day. Our cause is just. Let us never doubt, then, that a generous people will accord it, and that time shall write our memories green in that we never despaired of our country, never deserted her, and never wished to make one citizen the enemy of the other at a time when there was too much bitterness, but plead for peace and reconciliation, "Blessed are the peace-makers." Let us endeavor to deserve and enjoy that blessing. Friends, I cannot reach you with my voice, and therefore will close. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Greeley left for New-York in the 11 o'clock train to-night.

Attack on a Grant Meeting—One Man Shot.

At the raising of a Grant and Wilson banner last evening at the corner of West and Charlton streets, a most disgraceful incident occurred, showing how the followers of the Liberal Party are catching at a straw, or doing anything to beat Grant. The banner was raised before the meeting took place, and shortly afterward a Greeley man appeared with an ax and endeavored to chop one of the poles down. The Grants men rushed to protect it, when other Greeley men appeared, and a slight fight ensued, in which one man, named Brance Van Volkenburg, was shot in the cheek by a pistol fired by one of the assailants, who was at once arrested. The meeting was then proceeded with without any further molestations, and Capt. Grace addressed the audience.

This is the first Republican banner ever thrown across West-street, and its appearance causes great annoyance to the Greeley Party.

Attempt to Get Possession of Bank Keys by Robbers—The Cashier Beaten and Gagged.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 10.—Mr. George R. Kingsbury, the Cashier of the Lackawanna Valley Bank, was garroted, beaten and gagged last night by three men, who wanted to get possession of the keys of the bank. They failed in their object. The attack was made as Mr. Kingsbury was returning to his room in the banking-house, at about 11 o'clock P. M.

Heavy Storm in Texas—Narrow Escape of the People From Bruces Island.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, Oct. 10.—For several days past a heavy rain-storm from the east has prevailed here. The country in many places is inundated and the roads impassable. Bruces Island is completely submerged. The inhabitants and customs officials were taken off in a steamer without loss of life. The water has risen to the highest point known for years.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Livery-Stables and Eighteen Horses Burned in Owego—Loss, $35,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OWEGO, Tioga County, N. Y.—A destructive fire occurred on Lake-street, in this village, last night. It originated in the rear of the livery-stables of Mussy & Warren, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. These stables, with eighteen horses and all their carriages and other equipments, were consumed. There was no insurance, except $2,000 on building. Two barber-shops, one fruit-store, the harness-shop of J. F. Steele, and upper rooms over these two buildings, occupied as private residences and owned by A. C. Gould, were entirely destroyed. No insurance, except $1,200 on buildings. The large barn of the Central House, in rear of the livery-stables, was also consumed. The total loss is estimated at $35,000.

The Fire at Sing Sing—Losses and Insurance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 10.—The fire at Sing Sing last night was very destructive. Twenty-seven places of business were burned out. The fire originated in Francis Larkin's row on Main-street, which was destroyed, loss over $20,000; Patterson's brick row was also destroyed, loss $30,000, insured for $9,000; three stores belonging to the estate of S. Mott, loss $10,000; H. H. Barlow's hardware-store and building, loss $30,000 on hardware, and $12,000 on building; insured for $28,500; Mrs. Du Bois' confectionery and building, loss $4,000; Wietzger's saloon, loss $2,000; C. K. Camp, clothier, loss $3,500; C. Yeomans, coal-yard, loss $5,000; O. P. Havens, photograph gallery, loss $4,000, insured for $2,400; Ira Beatles, shoe-store, loss $2,500 insured for $1,500; *Democratic Register* office, loss $5,000, insured for $1,000; J. L. Carpenter's building, loss $4,000, partially insured; Mrs. Smith, embroidery rooms, loss $1,000; Leander Fisher, clothing-store, loss $3,000; John Atchison, clothier, loss $3,000; C. C. Burnham, jeweler, loss $1,000; Dr. Fuller's dentistry, loss $2,000; Wilson Patterson's grocery, loss $3,000; Kipp & Sons, furniture, loss $9,000, insured for $3,000. There were many losses by persons doing business in a small way, ranging from $250 to $1,000. The total loss cannot be less than $250,000. It was an incendiary fire.

POLITICS IN BRIEF.

Local Notes.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last night by the Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District. Stirring addresses were delivered by Col. Lambert, J. Millward and E. J. Allmell.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, Eleventh Assembly District, met last evening, at No. 246 Eighth-avenue, and passed a resolution expressing their heart-felt sorrow at the death of Wm. H. Seward.

The Germans of the Fourteenth Assembly District met last evening at Falk's Tivoli, St. Mark's-place, and enrolled their names in the German Grant and Wilson, Dix and Robinson Campaign Club of that district.

The Second Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening at No. 189 Chatham-street, Mr. P. Mack in the chair. The regular routine business was transacted, and several new members signed the roll.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Grant and Wilson Club held a crowded meeting last night. Mr. William Haw, Jr., was nominated for member of Assembly, and Mr. Louis Rein for Alderman. Mr. Haw addressed the meeting, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

A printed circular, issued from Tammany Hall by the Democratic Republican General Committee, has been sent to each of the employes in the Custom-house, requesting contributions toward the expenses of the National, State, and County elections.

The Eighth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening at No. 90 Pitt-street, Mr. John L. Lauthlie in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Major Michael Crowley and Hon. Wm. Gelman. There was a large and enthusiastic audience.

The Liberal Republican and Tammany Congressional Conventions were held in this City yesterday, but, beyond appointing Committees of Conference, no decisive action was taken except in the Sixth District, where both parties agreed on nominating Hon. James Brooks.

The Conference Committee of the Liberal Republican County Convention met again last evening at No. 314 Broadway, but transacted no business. The Committee had a conference with the Tammany Hall Committee later in the evening, and the result will be announced at a meeting today.

At a meeting of the Twenty-second Ward James O'Brien Central Organization, held last evening, at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, the following officers were elected: Michael Groh, President; John Cooney, Vice-President; Robert Danvers, Secretary, and Patrick Golden, Treasurer.

A large gathering took place last evening in front of No. 816 Broome-street, to witness the raising of a James O'Brien banner. After the banner was unfurled, the Chairman, Major J. Fielscoll, introduced Senator O'Brien, who made a very impressive speech, after which Col. Abbott, Hon. C. W. Brooks and Mr. T. J. Montgomery addressed the meeting.

At a meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republicans last evening, in the Fiftieth-street Church, Col. Joel W. Mason, President, speeches in favor of the Grant Administration were delivered by Mr. Horace Russell and Mr. Hugh Coleman. A resolution of thanks was passed to the Police Commissioners, Mr. Mamerre excepted, for their action in relation to the Election law.

A handsome Grant and Wilson banner was raised last evening on West-street, near Charlton. A largely-attended meeting was afterward organized, at which Mr. Joseph Murphy, President of the Fifth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Club, presided. Capt. T. Leroy Case, of Williamsport, Penn., made a very spirited address. Mr. Lewis Pope then recited "Shamus O'Brien" and "Sheridan's Ride," evoking great enthusiasm, after which Capt. Wm. Grace and others also delivered addresses.

General Notes.

The number of voters registered thus far in Brooklyn is 80,471.

Col. Alvan Crocker, of Fitchburg, has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth (Massachusetts) District.

The Republicans of the New-York Third Assembly District have nominated Daniel D. Eiting for the Assembly.

Gen. Daniel Ullmann addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican gathering at Langley Hall, Havana, N. Y., on Wednesday night.

Henry McDanolds has been made the Republican nominee for Assembly in the First Assembly District of Passaic County, New-Jersey.

The following were elected School Trustees at East New-York, Long Island, on Tuesday: J. W. Van Siekien, John McGeehan and Henry Wolfert.

A number of warrants were issued by United States Commissioner Jones, yesterday, for the arrest of parties in Brooklyn charged with having registered illegally.

The Boys in Blue of East Chester, and the Grant and Wilson Club of Rye, had torch-light processions, fire-works, &c., in honor of the victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Nebraska.

The Republicans of the Second Massachusetts District have nominated Benjamin H. Harris, of East Bridgewater, for Congress, and Harrison Tweed, of Taunton, for Presidential Elector.

Old Rockland is aroused. A grand demonstration took place at Nyack last night. A salute of 100 guns was fired for the recent victories, and a large torch-light procession paraded the streets.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican Convention of the Fourth Massachusetts Congressional District has nominated Leopold Morse for Congress, and Joseph Everdean, of Chelsea, as Presidential elector.

At the Republican Convention of the First Massachusetts Congressional District at Middleboro, yesterday, Hon. James Buffinton, of Fall River, was renominated for Congress by acclamation, and William T. Davis, of Plymouth, for Presidential Elector.

Escape of Convicts on Their Way to State Prison.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Charles O'Hara, sentenced to the State Prison for ten years for burglary and larceny; Edward Romag, sentenced to five years for grand larceny; and Francis Northouse, sentenced to three years for burglary and larceny, escaped from the officers having them in charge while being removed to a railway-car at 5 o'clock this morning. The three prisoners had been shackled together and placed in a cell over night, when they managed to saw through the rivets of their shackles. When the party arrived in the street, O'Hara complained that the shackles hurt him, and, while the officers were stooping to relieve them, the prisoners threw off their irons and escaped.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Stamp Regulations—The Dean Richmond Disaster—A British Claim Decision—The Tax on Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury calls the attention of the officers of Customs to the fact that, as the law now is, no stamps are required on any official document or paper issued by an officer of the United States Government, or on bills of lading, bills of sale of vessels, bonds given at Custom-house, charter parties, entries of goods, wares and merchandise for consumption or ware-housing, withdrawal entries, manifests, powers of attorney, marine protests, receipts or other similar documents.

THE DEAN RICHMOND.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just received the report of the Dean Richmond disaster, but it is not yet accessible to the Press.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The recent decision by the Mixed Commission on British and American claims, on demurrers of the United States as to non-appeal in ship cases, was in the following cases: S. M. Ryerson and others, Robert M. Carson, Eugenius Harvey, Nazaire Lemieux, F. W. Ruggles, Henry A. McLeod, John McLennan, Edward Pembroke, the "Will of the Wisp," William H. Fisher, Henry Lafore, John T. Lawrence, Walter Easton, trustee, &c., Henry Horton and George Campbell, all against the United States. The decision rendered is as follows: "As there may be circumstances which may make it the duty of the Commissioners to consider some of the cases in which there has been no appeal, the demurrers in these cases will be disallowed, but the Commissioners wish it to be known that they will not allow any such claim in which the fact of not appealing is not satisfactorily accounted for, and it is desired that Her Britannic Majesty's agent or counsel should state in writing as soon as may be in each case the reasons relied upon, if any, to excuse the failure to appeal."

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue writes to the Assessor of the Second District, at Concord, N. H., saying that under the law and regulations of the Commissioner a tobacco or cigar manufacturer may sell in bulk without the payment of tax on refuse scraps, clippings, &c., incidental to his own business, but the law does allow, and the regulations never contemplated the general purchase and sale of this class of tobacco in bulk and without the payment of tax. The sale must be limited to tobacco scraps, waste, clippings, &c., which have resulted from the manufacturer's own business and sold as material to be further manipulated, or manufactured, or mixed with other manufactured tobacco. Permits for the sale of this class of tobacco must be kept within the limits of the law and regulations. Another decision says no license or special tax is required in order to enable a person to purchase tobacco of a Sheriff or any other person; but where one makes a business of buying and selling tobacco, he is required to pay a special tax, either as a dealer in leaf tobacco or a retail dealer in leaf tobacco, as the case might be. The liability attaches to the selling, and the mode of selling determines the amount of tax to be paid.

OFFICIAL COPY OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

The Secretary of State today received by special messenger, an official copy of the decision and award of the Geneva Arbitration, handsomely engrossed on parchment and bound, with the signatures of the arbitrators. The document was inclosed in a neat wooden case, highly polished. The Secretary of State presented it to President Grant this morning, and it was afterward taken to the Department to be deposited in the archieves.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Seventeen Killed by a Troop of Cavalry—They Had Drawn Rations from Government to Sept. 26.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The Arizona *Miner* of Oct. 1, in an extra, says Lieut. Max Kiesenderl, with a troop of twenty-one men of the Fifth Cavalry, came upon the Apaches in force fifty miles from Prescott and shot seventeen, when the Indians fled. In their camp corn and other stolen property were found, showing that the Indians who were killed drew rations from the camp on the Verde Reservation to Sept. 26.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen very generally and decidedly from Illinois and Indiana and Northern Mississippi, and south-eastward to Tennessee, with northerly

THE AMERICA DISASTER.

Full Details of the Burning of the Pacific Mail Company's Steamer—Men, Women and Children Burned and Drowned—Heroism of the America's Seamen.

Yesterday's mails brought us full particulars of the burning of the Pacific Mail Company's finest steamer, the America, at Yokohama, Japan, on the 24th of August last, meagre accounts of which have previously been received by telegraph. The America was built by George Steers & Co., in 1869, and cost $1,250,000. She was specially constructed for Transpacific passages, and left San Francisco on her eleventh voyage for Yokohama Aug. 1, reaching that port on her due date, Saturday morning, Aug. 24. The story of her destruction is thus told by a correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, in a letter dated Yokohama, Aug. 25:

Soon after she was moored to her buoy, I went ashore to enjoy the hospitality of a friend for a day or two, until the branch steamer for Shanghai should sail. The same evening I went aboard the America, for a few minutes, and while there learned that during the day the ship for Kobama and Shanghai freights, the mails and all of the treasure excepting $400,000 had been transferred, and that she would depart for Hong-Kong on the Monday following. Everything was quiet and orderly, as usual. All the officers, with one exception, were on board; a few of the passengers and a goodly number of visitors were there also. It is not known exactly how many there were, nor is it yet precisely known how many perished. The Chinese passengers numbered 177, and there were also twenty-eight all there. Nearly all the officers and employes of the ship manfully disputed the progress of the flames. Foremost among them was Capt. Doane, who—all honor to him—stayed by his ship in her downfall till every man had forsaken her, and every passenger was gone or dead. Then and not until then, he threw himself over his ship's bows into the buoy to share the fortune and chances of the poorest loodie.

The America, at the time of the fire, lay at her buoy about a half mile from the Hatobe (wharf.) As soon as the alarm was given all the Sampans (native boats) left the Hatobe, where they were anchored for the night, and flocked around the burning ship. The Chinese passengers were thoroughly aroused by this time, and, Chinaman like, each one had his box or bundle of effects on his back or in his arms, determined to save that or die in the attempt. Many of them lost their lives beyond doubt in this foolish attempt to save a trifling bundle of old clothes. An attempt was made to let the Chinese down to the boats below by a gangway on the port side, but the terror-stricken Chinese rushed pell-mell upon the gangway, each with his package of worldly goods, until the ladder, overburdened with the great weight fell with a heavy crash, precipitating over fifty Chinamen into the water. Many of these were rescued, but quite a number were drowned. The passage to the gangway on the other side of the ship by this time was entirely cut off by the flames; nothing remained, therefore, for these remaining on board (over 150 in number) but to jump from the forward deck into the water, a distance of fully twenty-five feet, or to remain and be consumed by the fire.

The scene on the forward deck of the burning ship at this moment beggars description. The Americans, few in number, compared with the whole, were working with all the energy of desperation to lower the lifeboats; but before they could be swung on their davits, all hands were driven forward by the flames. The poor Chinese were running hither and thither across the hurricane deck, screaming and throwing their arms in the air most frantically, now picking up their bundles, now dropping them again, then seizing them once more and throwing themselves headlong overboard, box in arms. By this time all the upper deck over the dining saloon was consumed, and the fire had climbed up the mainmast to the yards. The great smokestack, thirty-five feet in circumference and forty feet above the deck, was red hot to its uppermost extreme, and, shooting from it, was a bright red tongue of fire, hissing and snapping and leaping to the sky. The heat by this time had become intolerable anywhere, excepting the extreme forward deck, and yet people were there. All the Chinese had gone overboard and were struggling in the water below. Around the buoy the drowning wretches were so thick that there was nowhere close room for another hand. The struggling of those poor creatures around the buoy was a sorrowful sight to behold. Hand held hand, the weaker was overborne and drowned. The fear of an explosion or of the falling of the ship's giant masts had now driven every boat from near the wreck. Those who had jumped into the water, and the few who had still to jump, must, therefore, now swim through the death circle, within the boundary of which no boat could venture. It was at this fearful crisis that Capt. Doane, having flooded the magazines, and finding that every one else had fled, abandoned ship and jumped, he was partially paralyzed in the water. Unable to use his legs, he sank and rose and sunk again. Just as he was sinking for the last time, the friendly hand of Capt. Williams seized him by the collar and rescued him.

The following are the names of the officers: J. H. Barker, engineer's store-keeper; Thomas Bryan, cook, and a steerage watchman, name unknown, were the only white men who lost their lives by the America disaster.

There were a few beef cattle on board, and quite a number of pigs, sheep, turkeys and chickens. The cries of these poor, unfortunate animals, which could distinctly heard on shore, above the roar of the conflagration, was painfully touching.

The personal adventures of those who escaped would make a volume of thrilling interest. One of the cabin boys had $2,000 in silver, which he of course tried to save. Another Chinaman actually jumped overboard with his box of clothes and clung to it until picked up. A European gentleman told me that, upon some one's congratulating this man, he coolly remarked, he was "sorry he was not able to save his wife, too." It is a most remarkable characteristic of this mysterious people—the Chinese—that, in the presence of danger, they never so far lose their presence of mind as to forget their bundle of rags. Of the 177 Chinese passengers, I am informed, that fully one-third of their number were lost.

The loss, directly and indirectly, to the Pacific Mail Company, will not fall short of $2,000,000.

Mr. Shepard, American Consul at Tien-tsin, China, who was on his way to take charge of his Consulate, lost everything he had, including his instructions from the Government, his passport and all his private papers. This same gentleman and his wife lost everything they had on their trip to China, three years ago, by a railroad disaster on the Union Pacific Road at Bryan's Station, near Salt Lake.

The origin of the fire will probably remain in doubt. It is generally believed to have been caused by one of the Japanese coolies dropping his pipe of lighted tobacco in the ship's hold while the freight was being taken out, and that it smoulder for many hours, and finally burst forth into a conflagration. Another supposition is that it was caused by spontaneous combustion of the coal. I am very much inclined to the latter theory, though it is not generally accredited by the ship's officers. It certainly is matter for serious investigation by the Company. But whatever may have been the cause of this fire, certainly it seems that it was purely accidental and beyond the control of any one. Not a shadow of suspicion rests on any one of the ship's officers.

On Sunday morning, the whole of the upper decks, the mastheads and all the woodwork of the ship were destroyed. She was burned to the water's edge. Her great smoke-stack, blurred and blackened, the iron paddle-wheels and the ponderous walking-beam were still present. During the afternoon all that was left of the largest American steamship on record was towed up to the head of the bay close to Kanagawa, and late that Sunday evening, while the little bay was lashed with the fury of a hurricane, just as darkness and night and storm closed over the scene, the America, dismantled, humbled and destroyed, quietly sank to the bottom.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Japan *Herald* gives a brief account of the discovery of the flames and the attempt to subdue them, as follows: "At about 10½ o'clock on Saturday evening the stewardess of the ship returned on board from the settlement. She went into her cabin, and, after undressing, went into the saloon, where she fancied she smelt smoke; she waited two or three minutes to assure herself of this, and was going to arouse some one for assistance, when on her way she met Capt. Miller, to whom she communicated her suspicions. They returned, proceeded to the saloon, and on looking below the deck lights the place appeared to be in flames; smoke was then seen issuing from the freight deck. An immediate alarm was given. The fire-bell was at once rung, and, under the superintendence of Capt. Doane, every effort was brought to bear to extinguish the conflagration. Unfortunately, the admirable appliances which existed on board this splendid ship, in the shape of water-pipes laid on everywhere between decks and in the hold, could not be availed of. The fires being out, the steam-pumps, which are available at a moment's notice, when the boilers contain steam, could not be set to work to lay on a deluge of water. Blinded with smoke, the officers of the ship maintained their position until the fires burst through the deck, and when to remain longer would have been to imperil their lives. The powder magazine next attracted the attention of Capt. Doane and officers. This contained about 200 pounds of powder and about fifty barrels of cartridges, which had been taken on board for Hong Kong during the day. All efforts to flood this, however, proved futile, the smoke and flames rolling on with such rapidity as to prevent any one nearing it. Capt. Doane in his attempt being overtaken by the flames, and seeing death imminent, jumped overboard to save his life. Although greatly hurt, he managed while in the water to keep hold of the cable, from which he was shortly after rescued by Capt. Williams, of the Costa Rica. All hopes of the vessel were now given up, and attention directed toward saving the lives of the passengers and crew, the former numbering two saloon, and 179 Chinese in the steerage. Boats were lowered, and the gangway let down, but in consequence of the impossibility of maintaining order among the Chinese, who all crowded upon the side ladder, it proved only a sore way, and those who at the time were upon it—numbering about sixty—were all headlong hurled into the sea, their cries being such that will be long remembered by those who heard them. No means of escape being practicable, the remainder of the steerage and officers of the ship jumped into the sea, from which they were rescued by the ship's boats, a number of which by the time had come close to the wreck. The steamer at this moment was one burning mass from stem to stern, brilliantly illuminating the sky. Efforts were made to sink her. The barge of the Yokhor Pleasu came up, and, loading her howitzer, fired into the ship's hull without the least useful effect. Nothing now remained but to let the fire take its course. Throughout the night the ship burned with great fury, and the morning still found the flames little abated."

OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

On the 21st of August a Court of Inquiry was held touching the loss of the America, at the United States Consular Court, before C. O. Shepard, Esq., United States Consul, Capt. Paul Shirley, Senior United States Naval officer, and Capt. Farve, of the Emperor, Assessors. Mr. De Long, United States Minister, occupied a seat on the Bench. The testimony given was quite lengthy, and commended the behaviour of all the officers. The decision was as follows:

We, the undersigned, composing the Court of Inquiry assembled at the United States Consulate in Yokohama, Japan, on the 21st day of August, 1872, to inquire into the cause of the loss of the steamship America, having heard and carefully considered all the testimony adduced in the case, do find as follows:

That the steamer America arrived in this port and anchored about 7 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 24, 1872. That as usual with ships of that line when in this port, all steam was allowed to go down except as one so-called "donkey boiler." That when in port the ship lay only up in this boiler for the purpose of heating the coils, pumping the ship, pumping boilers and working the fire-pumps, that with steam on the main boilers, the full capacity of the engines, including additional water-boxes, hurricane-deck, and hurricane-deck, together with a complete supply of hose to reach any portion of the vessel and flood the main deck if desired. In addition to this we find that arrangements existed for forcing steam directly from the main boilers to between the freight and cabin decks, and also below the cabin deck, so as at once to smothered any fire in such portion of the vessel. That notwithstanding all this capacity, steam was only on the donkey-boiler, and that with a full head of steam, not more than five streams altogether could be forced by this boiler to extinguish a fire. That an iron pipe, some six inches in diameter, extended fore and aft in this vessel, with hose attachments, to accommodate every portion of the ship. That all fire-pumps in the vessel connected with and supplied this pipe. That a full supply of fire-hose, all in good order and conveniently situated, was on hand. That the after-steerage or second cabin of this vessel was unoccupied during the voyage from San Francisco to this port, and was also unoccupied during the day and evening of this date. That this compartment of the ship is very extensive, having numerous ports opening into it, and three large ventilators leading from it through the decks above. That as usual when in port, the weather being fine, these ports were left open, and that this compartment of the vessel was filled with state-rooms constructed of pine wood, and having no doors. That there was also in this compartment a large number of standee berths of like material, and piled up as loose lumber. That about after part of the after-steerage hatchway led to the freight deck below. That near this hatchway in this after-steerage and on the port side of the vessel were piled about 40 or 50 thirty-five bales of hay, brought on the homeward voyage. That this hay was piled in rows, three bales deep, and was nearly under the dead-lights of the main deck, which dead-lights were open through the main cabin dining saloon. That on the day of arrival all freight for this port had been discharged, and some freight for Hong Kong received, and placed on the after freight deck, under this after-steerage. That this freight consisted of some large cases, several bags of rice and three boxes of cartridges. That in going to and from this freight deck, the hatchway leading into the after-steerage had been during the day used as a chute; that while this freight was being received and discharged, a careful watch was kept to prevent the laborers from smoking; and by 9 o'clock on that evening all work had been completed in that portion of the vessel, the hatchway carefully closed and locked, thus cutting off all communication after that hour with the after-freight deck, which compartment of the vessel had no ports, but had one ventilator leading up through the hurricane deck. That at 9½, at 10 and 10½ o'clock of the evening, the watchmen in this after-steerage were visited by the proper officers on watch, all of whom failed to detect any evidence or fire or the presence of any person, and reported "all well." That at the last-mentioned time the watchman aforesaid, with a closed light, carefully examined this hay to see if any person was lying or sleeping about it. That he was immediately followed or preceded by the quartermaster on watch, who, carefully and lightly examined this part of the vessel; and it seems to be that if any fire had then been in this after-steerage it must have been observed. That during the evening, coal was being received on the vessel forward, and for some reason seemingly insufficient to us, the sixth engineer—the only engineer throughout duty in the ship—was attending to the receiving of the coal, leaving a Chinese stoker alone on watch in the donkey boiler room. That such was the condition of affairs at 11 o'clock of this evening, when Quartermaster Wilson, after striking "eight bells" proceeded on his tour of inspection, and upon reaching the main deck and hearing the dining saloon, he with the stewardess and others, detected the smell of smoke—glanced over the side of the vessel, and immediately seeing from the after-steerage ports—rushed at once below into the after-steerage, and there saw fire in the two upper tiers of this hay. That this fire then occupied a space less than three feet square, and was not being connected with any work of the ship. That immediately a general alarm in the ship was given, and most of the officers and crew at once put forth every effort in their power to subdue the element. That under the direction of the officers a fire-hose was stretched in the after-steerage, the valve turned on and the water awaited, but none came before the flames and smoke drove him and his assistants above that deck. That under the supervision of Capt. Doane, four lines of hose were at once stretched in the main saloon, the valves opened, and water for them awaited for some minutes. That eventually, and for a short time only, a little came through one line of the hose and then failed, no more coming through any hose until they also were abandoned. That the Captain and crew being driven by flames to the hurricane deck. That here another length of hose had been stretched—the first officer, when driven from the steerage, taking charge of it—but before this also was turned on, until the flames had complete possession of the vessel below the hurricane deck. That from that time the supply through this one line of hose was full, and continued to pour forth fire-bell was at once rung, and under the impulse of the ship's officers, the crew had taken to the rigging, and there

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union	71	100 Lake Shore	89⅞
do	71⅞	200 do	89⅞
100 do	71⅞	100 do	89⅞
100 do	71⅞	200 Union Pacific	38
100 do	71	100 do	38
100 do	71⅞	200 do	38⅞
100 do	71⅞	200 do	38⅞
100 do	71⅞	100 do	38⅞
100 do	71⅞	100 do	38⅞
100 do	71⅞	100 do	38⅞
100 Pacific Mail	34	400 do	71
100 do	34	100 North-western	72⅞
100 do	34⅛	100 do	72⅞
100 do	34⅛	100 do	72
100 do	34⅛	100 do	71⅞
100 do	34⅛	200 do	71⅞
100 do	34⅛	100 do	71⅞
100 do	34⅛	100 do	71⅞
100 do	34⅛	100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FRA DIAVOLO (Italian Opera)—Mme. Pauline Lucca, Signor Vizzani.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA—Mr. Geo. Boniface, Miss Catharine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AFFAIR AT POQUE—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Anton Rubinstein, H. Wieniawski, Mlle. Louise Liebhart.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

FOOT BOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The wonderful *World* has made up its mind what it is going to do. Dr. JOHNSON the little brings together a great many martial images, by way of convincing himself that he is a "most valorous and harmless person," and then says, with all the energy of italics, "our honor binds us to be *men*." Well, anything which will induce the *World* people to act like *men* will be a change for the better—for then they may be disposed to refrain from waging war on the President's wife and children, and confine themselves to the use of proper weapons. It may be, also, that now they have resolved to act like *men*, they will not consider it quite the thing to denounce a candidate one day as an imposter, a juggler, a knave, and a blockhead, and the next day to vow and protest that he is the only man who can save the country. We do not think that "*men* whose honor binds them" would have defended the Tammany Ring down to the 9th of last November; or advocated the infamous Code Amendments bill; or deliberately suppressed the proofs of the Ring frauds; or attacked Controller GREEN as a confederate of thieves. All this the conductors of the *World* did—but that was before they found out they were *men*. As for the most shameful act in its shameful history—its truckling to Greeleyism after it had solemnly declared that Greeleyism would destroy its party—there will be time enough to discuss that after election. We have a careful collection by us of the *World's* elaborate proofs that GREELEY ought not to be supported by Democrats, and of its assertions that as "an independent journal" it would never be a party to the fraud.

Judge BRADY may be trusted to deny all frivolous motions for adjournment in the Ring suits now pending in Oyer and Terminer. It is very remarkable how confidently TWEED and the rest of the plunderers talk about their anxiety to be put on trial, and how much ingenuity their counsel display in trying to keep the cases out of Court as long as they possibly can. There is a fair prospect that some of the Ring indictments will be proceeded with next week, and then we shall doubtless be treated to the same weary round of technical objections and frivolous exceptions as characterized the trial of HALL. And yet, it will be pretended by counsel that they are burning with impatience to have a full investigation into every charge made against their clients.

We trust that our friends in the City will not lose sight of the fact that under the provisions of the new law, no one is entitled to vote in November unless he is registered before this election. This provision was inserted in the interest of a fair election, and local reformers will be the last to complain of its operation. It is the duty of every one to see, however, that his friends entertain no misapprehension on this point. The names legally registered on the days set apart for that purpose will be those who are entitled to vote, and no others can be afterward added.

Now that the Young Men's Council of Political Reform has been fairly organized again, we trust that they will proceed to work with the same energy and singleness of purpose which characterized their efforts last year. No one who watched the progress of the reform campaign last Fall could fail to admire the well-directed and untiring activity displayed by the young Reformers. Immediately before and on the day of election, the members of this Association went through an amount of work which drew forth the warmest acknowledgments from all who were associated with them. There is work quite as hard to be done this year, and it is matter for public congratulation that the Young Men's Council is once more in the field to do it.

Senate and City Politics.

The effect of the elections on Tuesday ought to be to stimulate our friends everywhere to renewed exertions, so that the lesson of the final result may never be forgotten by trading and dishonest politicians. Let the fate of Greeleyism be made a lasting warning to all men who think to climb to power on the basis of an unprincipled coalition. In order that the elections may produce this good fruit, let us try to carry every State. We may not quite do that, but depend upon it we shall go very near it. We do not believe that GREELEY could carry half a dozen States today, and his chances will be still worse three weeks hence, for the Democrats have made about all the use of him they intended. They wished to use him and the "Liberal Republicans" in gaining the victory for their State tickets—in the States where they have already tried this game and failed, they will decline to vote for GREELEY in November. In other States, where the experiment was to be tried in November, the Democrats will now scarcely be fools enough to place any reliance upon GREELEY. They can all see that he has caused a ruinous division in their own party, and brought them no Republican strength to compensate for it. To use an expressive word, they have been *sold*, and they are not likely to vote for GREELEY out of gratitude in November.

Let us, then, work hard in every State—if anything, a little harder than ever. Here in New-York we must put our shoulders to the wheel with a will, or we shall leave our work only half done. Let us make a clean sweep of *all* the corrupt gangs and factions now that we have a chance. With victory nearly all over the Union, shall we submit to defeat in our own State? Shall we allow FENTON, COCHRANE, ETHAN ALLEN, and that wretched tribe—with a Copperhead and lobbyist as their instruments—to take possession of this State for two years to come? We should be disgraced in the sight of the entire country. Now is our chance—let us seize it. Good Judges, a good Mayor, a good Governor, a good Canal Commissioner, good local officers generally—all these we can secure with ease if we will only do it. We should be the greatest dolts in the Union if we missed the opportunity.

We publish in another column an article from our able contemporary, the *Staats Zeitung*, on this subject. It says that it will have an opportunity of testing the sincerity of our pledges in relation to reform in our conduct in reference to the legislative and local elections. Now there ought to be and need be no misunderstanding between us and the *Staats Zeitung* on these points. We decline to go into the business of nominating candidates—in our opinion, newspapers have been doing a good deal too much of that, and have thus been made mere tools of by the "politicians," have been subjected to all kinds of improper influences, and have greatly injured their reputations and usefulness. We keep the "politicians" at arms' length, and endeavor to shape our course by a single reference to the public interests. We will not, therefore, name candidates for any office to please any one—but if the *Staats Zeitung* thinks proper to name candidates, we will tell it at once whether we can support them. In a word, and to speak quite frankly, if the *Staats Zeitung* means to go in to help the best men, we shall fight with it, and we will *not* ask whether those men are Republicans or Democrats. To that we distinctly pledge ourselves. We expect to support a Democrat for Mayor of this City—we will support a Democrat for the Supreme or Superior Court, if he is a first-rate man entitled to the confidence of the community; in short, we agree to leave a man's politics altogether out of consideration when local nominations are to be made. Do we render ourselves clear to the *Staats Zeitung*? We make only one condition—that we will accept no nominations whatever which originate with Tammany Hall. To that organization we are unalterably opposed—while we exist as a newspaper, and Tammany exists as an institution, we will fight it, win who may. We declare against imperishable enmity and uncompromising warfare. Leave Tammany out, and we will meet Democrats fairly. Now, if the *Staats Zeitung* will tell us plainly what it wants, and what we are to do in order to retain the good opinion it has on several occasions expressed of us, we engage to deal with it in a straightforward manner. This we can say: There is not a man in the City, or anywhere else, whom we desire to recommend for any office whatever, apart from questions of his fitness. We have absolutely no preferences for anybody. Put good men up—call their politics by what name you will—and they shall receive our hearty support. Is this fair? Do not question our sincerity. Try it first. Good Judges we want sorely—is there only one BRADY in the community? After all the trouble we have had to get rid of BARNARD, CARDOZO and MCCUNN, must we elect men of the same stamp again? Let us redeem our State from the stain which rests upon its history, and we shall all begin the new year with lighter hearts and clearer consciences. The article which appeared yesterday in the *Staats Zeitung* entitles us to invite its support in this work. Will it help us, and say in what way it wants us to help it?

Our Victory.

With every "fresh look at the table" that our coalitionist friends take they are becoming more deeply disgusted. They have slightly recovered their balance since the blow on Wednesday morning, and they are recognising in a melancholy way, the sad necessity of keeping up a show of fight until November. But they are in a condition to be profoundly thankful for every day that is fairly over their heads, for every hour, indeed, which brings them so much nearer the end of their misery.

The fuller returns from Pennsylvania show that the Democratic losses in Democratic counties were more remarkable, more ruinous to the coalition than we had ventured to claim from the estimates of election night. We are frank to confess that it was not the Republican Party, as it has been known for four or five years past, that carried the Keystone State with such an unprecedented majority. It was the Republican Party less an inconsiderable amount of drift-wood, and with the addition of a powerful reinforcement of Democrats disgusted with the treachery of their leaders.

The Greeleyites will chirp a little in a weak fashion over the crumb afforded them by the nominal election of HENDRICKS, by a few hundreds fraudulently obtained in Indiana. But the feast is a slim one for such a "famished horde." It has cost them the Legislature, it has dashed their hopes of a United States Senator, and it has cost them two Congressmen. The solid substance of victory is not theirs, but ours.

Perhaps the political hacks who imagine they can meet in Convention a couple of times, and elect the next President of the United States by a mutual abandonment of principle and the setting up of a figure-head for candidate, will now see their folly, if not their wickedness. A more complete stamping out of political trickery has not lately been seen.

It only remains to complete the victory. Our friends, we are sure, will relax no efforts to make that as sweeping as it is now sure. Especially in this State is it our duty to "push things." The Tammany gang are making desperate efforts to rally all the Greeley strength they can get to help them in their schemes of local plunder. Reform in the City and State is bound up closely with the Republican national ticket. Let us give them both a magnificent triumph.

William H. Seward.

The death of the statesman who yesterday suddenly passed from among us, is an event for which the public had been some time prepared. Mr. SEWARD was not a very old man. He was but in his seventy-second year; but he had fully closed a public career of nearly half a century, passed in the midst of great events, and filled with remarkable services. He had for so long a period been before the eyes of his countrymen, a conspicuous figure, closely connected with occurrences of such enduring importance, and himself wielding with peculiar energy so wide an influence, that it seemed but natural to regard the close of his life as near.

Mr. SEWARD entered on public life at a time when the "era of good will" had closed, and when the two great problems of this generation, the material progress of the country and its emancipation from the Slave Power, were just beginning to present themselves imperatively to every public man. It would not be necessary to remind our readers of the extraordinary ability, vigor and foresight which Mr. SEWARD brought to the solution of both these problems, were it not that the early portions of his career are rendered comparatively obscure by the grandeur of the events in the midst of which it was closed. But those who can remember, or who have studied, the period in which Mr. SEWARD first became prominent, will recognize in the part he took then, the same remarkable qualities which characterized him to the end.

Mr. SEWARD lived in the present, but he lived for the future. He was a shrewd and patient politician in the best sense of the word, and never undertook to ignore, or ventured to greatly misinterpret, the facts by which he was surrounded. WENDELL PHILLIPS once compared his words and deeds to the crest which never was separated from the wave of public opinion, and which, he might have added, was always a little above and ahead. He entered the Senate of this State by means of the anti-Masonic movement—a sufficiently temporary political force—but he immediately showed that his ideas of public service were by no means so narrow as the particular party with which he was first connected. His mind was clearly fixed on the growth of his State, and on its progress in the essentials of civilization. From the time he entered the Senate to the close of his second term as Governor, he labored for the establishment of public education, for the extension of internal improvements, and especially the enlargement of the Erie Canal, then the most important artificial channel of commerce in the country, for the removal of such legal technicalities as he believed hampered the activity of the citizen, and for the equality of native and foreign born citizens before the law. For all these measures, his labors were untiring and efficient, and it is impossible now to overrate their importance. They aided powerfully in building up the State in that intelligence and power which subsequently sustained him in his long and arduous struggle in the United States Senate. Every one knows Mr. SEWARD as the brilliant Senator and faithful Secretary; but few can appreciate the value of these earlier labors. The same wise regard for the material advancement of the nation marked his action in the United States Senate, where he struggled, early and late, in the midst of the engrossing conflict on the slavery question, to advance the Pacific Railway, the survey of our coasts, the improvement of our harbors, and the disposition of the public lands, in such a way as to foster the general prosperity.

But he did not, therefore, shrink, as the country will always remember, from the very front of the battle for free labor. He took his seat in the Senate at the moment the Slave Power, encouraged by its success in the war upon Mexico, was commencing that series of aggressions which overthrew the Missouri Compromise, undertook to fasten slavery on the Territories, and made subserviency to its demands the condition precedent to political advancement. Against this aggressive policy Mr. SEWARD always calmly but firmly and bravely contended, and after ten years of painful persistency—painful, because he often foresaw the desperate alternative to which the slave-holders, if defeated, would resort—Mr. SEWARD laid down the principle of "an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces," and prepared his countrymen for the worst.

From the moment of that declaration Mr. SEWARD enlisted in his behalf the sympathies and convictions of the best part of the nation, and when he was defeated in the canvass for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1860, the most advanced and determined friends of freedom felt a bitterness and depth of disappointment which can now be realized only with difficulty.

How he bore himself when the conflict became one of arms, all Americans know. His labors as Secretary of State during the civil war were incessant, and they all had the single object of preventing any foreign nation coming to the aid of the rebellion. It is easier now than it was then, to recognize the high qualities he brought to the task,—his unflagging confidence in our cause, his imperturbable temper, his patient vigilance, his self-devotion, and his unvarying loyalty to the Administration of which he was a part.

At the outbreak of the rebellion he had said, in the Senate: "I avow my adherence to the Union, with my friends, with my party, with my State, or without them, as they may determine; in every event of peace or of war, with every consequence of honor or dishonor, of life or of death." The country will not readily forget how faithfully he carried out this lofty avowal. Nearly every alternative he then challenged was ultimately presented to him. Friends were estranged; his party was partially alienated; war, with evils beyond all anticipation, defied with its weary duration his buoyant predictions, and the knife of the assassin sought his life. But no man can, or ever could, say that Mr. SEWARD ever faltered in patriotism, or failed to keep, in its utmost integrity, the solemn pledge he had given.

The misunderstandings that obscured his motives, and the complications that seemed to throw a shadow about the last years of his public life, cannot withstand the knowledge which we already have of his great services, and his unwavering fidelity to the interests of his whole country as he understood them. Of him, more than of any of our later statesmen, except the noble President with whom he is so intimately associated, it must be said that he had unlimited faith in the future of the nation, and that his faith was matched by his works.

The City Judge.

The political affiliations of the local Bench with the rowdy element in the City, have constituted one of the chief sources of the corruption of our politics and the enormous proportions of local crime. Judicial purification has been auspiciously begun. It is of the most vital consequence to the citizens of New-York, that it should be energetically followed up. In the nominations for the Supreme and Superior Courts, there is comparatively little danger of Reformers forgetting that the successors of CARDOZO and MCCUNN must be as far above the professional and moral level of these men, as the principles of public welfare are above the political ideal of Tammany Hall. There may be some people liable to forget, however, that the City Judge has a jurisdiction co-extensive with that of the Recorder, whose associate he practically is, and that the dignity of his office is but one step below that of a Supreme Court Judge. Sitting in General Sessions, he may try a man for his life, or for an offense punishable by life-long imprisonment. There is nothing in the whole category of crime which may not come before the City Judge, and the position demands the possession of legal acquirements as thorough, and a character as elevated as would be necessary for any judicial office in the State, short of a seat upon the Bench of the Court of Appeals.

To mention such requirements in association with the name of GUNNING S. BEDFORD is calculated to make people laugh. His professional ability and his personal independence of character are equally conspicuous by their absence. The very Bohemians whom he has courted, in order to help him to achieve public fame, can hardly fail to despise him, and the newspaper readers for whose benefit he has struck so many theatrical attitudes, and made so many stump-speeches from the Bench, must long ago have seen through him. Nobody, except, perhaps, the organ of his friend Mayor HALL, was particularly impressed with Judge BEDFORD's fitness to be renominated. Anybody who has noticed the desperate expedients to which he has recently resorted, to make political capital, must be very strongly impressed with his utter unfitness to be elected for another term. We cannot afford to have a man exercising the important functions of City Judge who scours the slums for "indorsements," and who finds it necessary to spend half his time in button-holing politicians, with a view to getting himself foisted on no matter what ticket for local offices. The standard of abilities and character which BEDFORD brought to the position of City Judge belongs to an era which is the shame of New-York. The tactics by which he is seeking to retain his position are equally repugnant to every principle of reform. Nominate him who may, such a candidate must be defeated.

Regattas.

No fault can be found with the yachtsmen who yesterday started on an ocean race to Cape May. The want of judgment shown by the yacht clubs in selecting June for their annual regattas, and thereby rendering the absence of any breeze worth mentioning as near a certainty as possible, has been widely commented upon. No one, however, for a moment has entertained the absurd idea that the yachtsmen, in selecting June, were influenced by a desire to shun the possibility of a wet sheet. Their courage has been too often shown in sailing matches made in severe weather to leave any pretext for suspecting their pluck or seamanship.

The Cape May race was wisely appointed for the breezy month of October, and will be a fair test of the speed and staunchness of the schooners which take part in it. It is to be regretted that the number of them is so small, but it must be remembered that the average American yacht is built rather for speed than for endurance, and the result of the races with the *Livonia* a year ago, showed that it is a costly and not unsafe thing to sail an American-built yacht in breezy weather. The yachtsman naturally does not care to strain his vessel and spring his spars unless he has a strong prospect of winning a victory. It is, therefore, easy to see why so small a number of yachts entered for the Cape May race, and of this small number, two were prevented from sailing by unavoidable accidents. The race, however, will be a spirited and well-contested one, and whether it is won by the *Dreadnaught*, the *Palmer*, or the *Magic*, the defeated yachts will undoubtedly do themselves much credit.

Less important, but hardly less interesting, will be the canoe regatta on the 19th of this month. Within the six months that the New-York Canoe Club has been in active existence, it has greatly developed the sailing capacities of the canoe. The best type of the English canoe—the *Nautilus* model—is an enormous advance upon the original *Rob Roy* with its pocket-handkerchief sail; but even Mr. BADEN-POWELL's crack canoe does not spread anything like the canvas of the majority of our New-York canoes. The latter, in addition to their regular canvas for cruising purposes, are supplied with spars and sails for racing, and when rigged with these, spread more sail in proportion to their size than the *Sappho* or the *Dreadnaught*. In the fresh breeze that will probably blow during the coming regatta, these Lilliputian yachts will astound the veteran yachtsmen by the stiffness with which they will carry their clouds of canvas, and will, at all events, present a spectacle such as no English canoe regatta has yet afforded.

The Feats of the Pavement.

The total depravity of inanimate things, as illustrated by the hostility of chairs and coal-scuttles to human shins, and the riotous conduct of the poker and tongs in persisting in falling with an exasperating clatter at inconvenient moments, was long ago set forth by a clever magazine writer. No article of household furniture can, however, compare in malignant misanthropy with the various stumbling-blocks wherewith the shopkeeper incumbers the sidewalks of our City.

The "skid" is probably the most annoying of sidewalk obstructions. It has legally no right to stretch from the dray to the warehouse door, but, like the house-fly, whose objectionable flittings are likewise unauthorized by statute, it has been accepted as an unavoidable and comparatively harmless annoyance. It is true that it perpetually compels the pedestrian either to active gymnastic leaps in the effort to surmount it, or to accomplish a toilsome circumnavigation of the contiguous dray, and that it occasionally yields to the temptation to trip up elderly women and near-sighted men. Nevertheless, it does not seem to be coldly malicious, and rarely inflicts injuries to body or clothes which are dangerous or irreparable.

It is from the packing-box and the crate that we have been taught by experience to look for persistent and malignant ill usage. No sooner does the merchant place a box on the sidewalk than its malicious qualities hasten to develop themselves. Though apparently never moving from the position in which it is placed, it contrives to come into collision with the peaceful wayfarer to an extent that almost compels the belief that it is invested with ubiquity, and that it stealthily slides across the sidewalk to confront the victim upon whose innocent legs it has formed fiendish designs while he was yet in the distance. It may not have had an obtrusive nail visible to its owner before he placed it in a position to prove its innate depravity; but no sooner has it an opportunity to tear the casual coat and the passing dress, than it bristles with a sudden growth of savage nails. The crate, which is the worthy companion in wickedness of the box, is fortunately without the power to develop a bayonet brood of nails, but it manages to send out splinters that are as skillful in scratching flesh, and as reckless in rending garments, as the strongest nails of the most reprobate box. The injuries to body, purse, and temper daily inflicted by these inanimate bandits of the sidewalk, as well as the smaller misdemeanors committed by the less brutal barrel and the more humane hogshead, would present a terrible picture, if carefully computed, and would fully justify the addition of a sixth point to the creed of Calvinism, formulating the dogma of the deep depravity of these pests of the pavement.

But the most remarkable characteristic of the mischievous skid, the aggressive crate, and the misanthropic box, is their singular power of resisting every effort for their removal from the scene of their outrages. The law expressly forbids their presence on the sidewalk, and, theoretically, the authorities are compelled to heed the complaints continually made against them, and to enforce the law. Nevertheless, it is perfectly well understood that no complaint will achieve their removal. A barricade of boxes may make a sort of *cul de sac* of the sidewalk, into which pedestrians are entrapped to their destruction; and the Police, upon having the fact brought to their knowledge, may order the immediate removal of the obstructions; yet the order is never obeyed, and the malignant boxes, rendered, if possible, still more vicious by the attempt to interfere with their unlawful pleasures, will continue to maintain their position for weeks at a time, daily reaping their lawless harvest of torn clothes and wounded cuticle. Can the Police do nothing for us in reference to this great and growing nuisance?

MINOR TOPICS.

If the accounts which come to us from Maine be correct—and there is no reason to think otherwise—the people of Great Britain and Ireland are not to be the only sufferers from potato blight. The Presque Isle *Sentinel* learns, on what it claims to be good authority, that potatoes are rotting very rapidly this year. When dug they look quite healthy, but if allowed to remain a week or more without being used, the rot sets in and destroys them. The experience of one farmer is particularly discouraging. He had his entire crop placed upon a dry cellar floor, expecting that the supply would last him until next season. In a couple of weeks, more than half the number of bushels stowed away had to be removed, the potatoes having rotted so as to be unfit even for hogs. If the crop in the other States be similarly affected the prices will be largely increased this Winter, so that consumers in cities will have either to pay the advance, or content themselves altogether with sweet potatoes. The prospect is certainly not very cheerful, but the housekeepers cannot prepare too soon to meet the emergency.

Some of the New-Hampshire lawyers are at present puzzling their brains over a case which is soon to be decided in one of the Courts of that State. A short time since the dead body of a man named SAMUEL JONES was found in the woods of Wentworth. The deceased, it appears, had one son, who is also dead. A considerable property remains to be enjoyed by the heir or heirs. Now, it so happens that the death of the son occurred in December last; whether the father died before or after that date, cannot be determined by the evidence so far produced. If the father died first, then the estate would descend to the son, and from him to a half-brother named CARPENTER. Whereas, if the son died first, the estate would go to the brothers and sisters of the father. In this City such a difficulty would be very easily surmounted by "witnesses of convenience;" but in New-Hampshire the bad people are so well known that fraudulent means could not be resorted to with the same facility, nor with an equal prospect of success. In any event, the question is one of considerable interest, and the verdict of the jury will be looked for with some curiosity.

The Irish gentleman who assured a solicitous friend that he was "enjoying very poor health," might have verified his words if he had the good luck to stumble on that charming hospital at Baale, in Switzerland, which a late English traveler gratefully commemorates. Being taken suddenly ill on a visit to that town, and having no other resource, he had himself taken to the public infirmary. But there, instead of being consigned to a ward with a number of other patients, he was lodged in a pleasant bedroom looking out upon a beautiful garden and provided with every comfort. Here he remained a fortnight, and the entire charge was only 108 francs, or a little over $10 a week. Sickness under such circumstances is not only a luxury but a positive economy.

The entertainment offered at Jerome Park, however acceptable it has been found by the frequenters of that charming race-track, would probably prove a trifle monotonous to an Irish assemblage. At least that is the inference from the extraordinary improvised attraction which two of the stewards of a recent race-meeting at Cork found necessary to appease the appetite of their patrons. One of the horses, on being brought to the starting post, first ran away with her rider, and on being finally pulled, resolutely refused to return. The two gentlemen referred to, Col. GREAVES and Mr. EDWARD BURKE, rode up to the fractious beast, and placing themselves on either side, rode off toward the post at a delusive gallop, which speedily lured the rebel to the right quarter. Having achieved this victory, however, the two stewards, either to soothe the impatience of the public, or from that irrepressible ardor of contention characteristic of their land, set off for a private race of their own, which, amid the most uproarious excitement, was finally won by Mr. BURKE. Not content with this feat the Colonel succeeded, by colliding with his antagonist, in dismounting himself, and finally, to conclude this novel feature of the day's amusement, on a wager of a sovereign, Mr. BURKE jumped his horse over the paling of the paddock "amid loud cheering." Fancy the consternation that would be excited at the Fordham race-track by a parallel performance.

The Times and State Politics.

From the New-York Staats Zeitung, Oct. 10.

We shall soon have an opportunity of seeing what the promises of the TIMES will amount to—whether it is in earnest or not. The TIMES will show this by its attitude in reference to our elections for the Legislature, and the Municipal election. The TIMES can now more than ever afford to sacrifice its partisan position on this occasion in favor of reform.

It has now the great opportunity of becoming the leading paper printed in the English language of our Metropolis. If it takes ground against those detestable and infamous elements which cling to the Republican Party in this City, for the purpose of obtaining, through it and by a bargain, control of our City Government, with the same energy as it fought the Tammany Ring last year—if, in the case of the Municipal election and the election for the Legislature, it serves the cause of Reform as free from partisan ties as did the Reform Democrats last year—then we will concede all the honor due to the TIMES, which the whole community will do. But if it does fail in this, we shall be justified to take its promises in reference to National politics for naught.

The Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee.

Of Hon. Russell Errett, the efficient Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, the Harrisburg *State Journal* speaks thus: "It is right to say that he did his full duty, and that to his unflinching devotion and vigilance a large share of the credit of our victory may be ascribed. As an organizer, few men are superior to Mr. Errett, and as an executive officer, he is one of the most prompt and reliable men in the State. From first to last, Mr. Errett never lost his faith in final glorious victory, and to all inquiries returned the same cheering answer, that we would win, and we have won. In the campaign yet before the Republicans of the State, Russel Errett will show that he is able to bring out a still larger Republican vote."

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD.

A brief telegram announces the death of Ex-Gov. William H. Seward, yesterday afternoon, at his residence in Auburn. The sad event was not wholly unexpected, as Mr. Seward had been in feeble health for some time.

The decease of Mr. Seward removes another of those men who stood firm and steadfast in their loyalty to the Union in the days of its darkest peril, when the tide of secession made fair to destroy the nation and overthrow the work achieved by the Revolution and the succeeding years of progress and prosperity. That devoted group of patriotic men—Lincoln, Stanton and Seward—have now all gone to their eternal rest, but the pages of American history will forever be the brighter and clearer for the deeds performed by them. Had not they remained firm to their convictions, and struggled together to carry on the war to a successful and final close, despite the efforts of doubting and praveing leaders, the present prosperity and peace that now blesses the land and the people could not have been secured. To these three patriots the country is in no slight degree indebted for its existing strength, place, and power among the nations of the world.

Unlike either Lincoln or Stanton, Mr. Seward occupied a prominent place in American politics and history during his whole life, even in the days when Clay, Webster and Calhoun stood forth as leaders to the people. He entered political life at an early age, and always stood in the first rank among his peers. A sketch of Mr. Seward's career is therefore an outline of American progress during the past half century.

William Henry Seward was born in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., May 16, 1801, being in the seventy-second year of his age at the time of his death. His ancestors were of Welsh extraction on his father's side, and of Irish on his mother's. Mr. Seward's father, Samuel S. Seward, who died in 1849, was a physician, and combined with his profession a large mercantile business, by which he secured a fortune, and he occupied for seventeen years the position of first Judge in Orange County. The first of the Seward family in America emigrated from Wales during the reign of Queen Anne, and settled in Connecticut. A branch of the family, from which Mr. Seward is descended, removed to Morris County, New-Jersey, about the year 1740. This branch again divided, one portion of which removed to Virginia, where it is still found in considerable numbers, as well as in Georgia and Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, John Seward, resided in Sussex County, in that State, where he sustained a high reputation for enterprise, integrity and ability. On the breaking out of the Revolution he became a prominent leader of the Whig Party, and on more than one occasion during the long struggle was engaged in active service. In 1816, when William Henry was nine years old, he was sent to an academy at Goshen, N. Y., at which institution Noah Webster and Aaron Burr received the rudiments of their education. At the age of fifteen young Seward had made such progress in his studies as to enable him to qualify for the junior class of Union College, though he entered the sophomore class. While in College he maintained a high rank in his class. In 1819, and while a senior, he spent six months as a teacher in Georgia, an experience that gave him an insight into the evils of slavery, and subsequently led him to oppose the system in after years. At the Commencement exercises, when he graduated from College, Mr. Seward received one of the three appointments of orator, and then gave much promise of his extraordinary power and abilities in that line.

After his graduation he entered the office of John Anthon, of New-York City, as a student of law, and afterward completed his preparation for the legal profession with John Duer and Ogden Hoffman, of Goshen. He was admitted to the Bar in January, 1822, and removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he entered into partnership with Judge John Miller, whose youngest daughter he married two years after. Here he soon became quite successful in the practice of the law.

Mr. Seward's first appearance in the political arena occurred in 1824, when he was chosen by the Republican Convention of Cayuga County to draw up an address to the people, a document which took strong grounds of opposition to the Democratic combination then known as the "Albany Regency." In 1825 he presided over a convention of young men, held at Utica, to favor the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. During the same year he declined a nomination to Congress, but two years later became the candidate of the Anti-Masons for the State Senate, to which he was elected by a large majority, in a district where the vote had previously been strong in favor of the opposite party. He was at that time the youngest man who had ever been chosen to the Senate of the State of New-York, and belonged to a party which was greatly in the minority in that body; nevertheless, he came out boldly in opposition to the "Albany Regency" and the party of Gen. Jackson, and advocated the measures of his own party with great boldness and eminent ability. His speeches on the national bank and other questions relating to the General Government had an important influence in the formation of the new political party, afterward known as the Whigs. During the recess of the Legislature, in the Summer of 1828, Mr. Seward made a short trip to Europe, and during his absence contributed letters to the Albany *Evening Journal*, which were widely read, and added greatly to his public reputation. After having run unsuccessfully as a candidate for Governor, against William L. Marcy, in 1828, Mr. Seward resumed the practice of law, and settled in Chautauqua County, as the agent of the Holland Land Company. In 1830 he was again nominated for Governor by the Whigs against his old opponent, Mr. Marcy, and this time was triumphantly elected by a majority of 10,000. His administration of the Executive office of the State extended over a period of four years, at a time when the nation, as well as many of the individual States, was shaken by financial convulsions, and subject to intense political excitement, but his firm and straightforward course on these important questions won for him the confidence of the people of his own State, besides giving him a national reputation. Both as Senator and as Governor of the State Mr. Seward was a strenuous advocate of reform and improvement, and among the measures which received his ardent support were those in favor of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the amelioration of prison discipline, extension of the popular franchise, improvement in the Courts of law, the general diffusion of education, and the construction and enlargement of railroads, canals and other public works. A controversy which excited considerable attention in its day sprung up between Gov. Seward and the Governor of Virginia on an application of the latter for the surrender of two seamen, charged with abducting slaves. Mr. Seward refused to give up the men, maintaining that no State could enforce a requisition upon another State founded on an act which was criminal only by its own legislation. The correspondence which followed this refusal, and which was known as the "Virginia Controversy," was widely published and attracted the attention of the whole nation. A similar instance of his firmness in a course which he believed to be right was exhibited in 1841, when he refused to surrender to the British Government a Canadian citizen named Alexander McLeod, charged with the murder of a citizen of New-York at the burning of the Caroline—a decision he adhered to notwithstanding the advice of President Tyler's Administration and threats of hostility on the part of the British Minister.

In 1843 Mr. Seward declined a third nomination for the Executive chair of his State, and returned to the practice of law, in which he immediately took a very high rank. For six years he was incessantly occupied in a large practice in the State Courts, and in numerous important patent cases before the Federal tribunals. At the same time he frequently took up the defense of persons accused of crimes, in some cases not only giving his services gratuitously, but even furnishing large sums of money to secure a thorough defense; and his arguments in the case of the negro Freeman, for murder of the

Van Nest family; of John Van Zandt, charged with harboring fugitive slaves in Ohio, and of the city citizens of Michigan, indicted for conspiracy. Sold a high place in the records of American criminal trials. The last mentioned case occupied four months in the trial, and involved the examination of 400 witnesses. Thirty-eight of the men were acquitted. During this same period Mr. Seward was by no means withdrawn from an active interest in political affairs. In the Presidential canvass of 1844 he heartily espoused the cause of Mr. Clay, and made several effective speeches in favor of the tariff and in opposition to the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war. In 1846 he was instrumental in securing the call of the Convention for revising the Constitution of the State of New-York. In September, 1847, he delivered an eloquent address in the City on the life and character of Daniel O'Connell, and in April, 1848, pronounced an eulogy on John Quincy Adams before the Legislature of New-York. He took a prominent part in the campaign of 1848, and canvassed several States in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor. He was every where greeted with enthusiasm, and his speeches were among the most effective of those which contributed to the triumph of the Whig Party in the election of that year.

In the Winter of 1848-9, and before the inauguration of Gen. Taylor, Mr. Seward was elected to succeed Gen. Dix in the Senate of the United States. During the first session of his service in that august body Mr. Seward was distinguished by the great discussion of the slavery question, which resulted in the compromise of 1850. Although opposed to such giants in debate as Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Benton, Mr. Seward declared himself as determined to make no further concessions to slavery, and at once took the lead of those who were opposed to the compromise. His great speech on this subject was delivered on the 11th of March, 1850, when he declared that "there is a higher law than the Constitution which regulates our authority." For his course in this controversy and his annunciation of a "higher law" than the Constitution, he was violently assailed, especially at the South, as a dangerous agitator. He also took part in other important Senatorial debates, making able and eloquent speeches on the Pacific Railroad, public lands, American fisheries, surveys of the Arctic and Pacific Oceans, the tariff, ocean telegraph, mail steamers, &c., always taking the most advanced views in favor of public improvements and the extension and development of commerce. Aside from the active part which he took in Congress, Mr. Seward engaged from time to time in the argument of important legal cases, and delivered public addresses on various occasions. Among the most noteworthy of the latter was an oration at the opening of the University of Ohio, on "The Destiny of America," and another before the American Institute at New-York, on "The True Basis of American Independence." He also pronounced eulogies of a high order on Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and in the Summer of 1854 delivered the annual oration before the literary societies of Yale College on "The Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Development of the American People." The same year the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Yale College.

Mr. Seward was re-elected to the Senate in February, 1855, for an additional term of six years, and during this second period of service in the National Legislature displayed the same active interest in all measures of great public concern as had distinguished him in his previous Congressional career. He took a leading part in the debates connected with the troubles in Kansas, and strenuously opposed the admission of that Territory under the Lecompton Constitution, insisting upon the right of the people to decide upon their own organic law. On all occasions, both in and out of Congress he waged an uncompromising warfare against the slave interest, and became well known as a leader in the North of the party opposed to the encroachments of that institution power. He was, in fact, one of the principal founders of the Republican Party, and took a conspicuous part in all the important political campaigns of the time—both State and national. His speeches on political topics were among the most extensively read and most influential with the public of all that appeared during this entire period. In a speech delivered at Rochester in 1858, he characterized the collision between the two systems of free and slave labor as "an irreprepressible conflict between opposing forces," and declared that "the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slave-holding nation or entirely a free-labor nation." These memorable words, like his former declaration of a "higher law" were denounced as seditious by his political opponents, and were the subject of much excited discussion. Mr. Seward supported Col. Fremont for the Presidency in 1856 as he had supported Gen. Scott in 1852.

The arduous and incessant labors of this long period of public service made serious inroads upon Mr. Seward's health, and in 1859 he made a second trip to Europe, extending his travels to Egypt and the Holy Land. On his return, in 1860, he was regarded as a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and at the Convention of the Republican Party in Chicago received 173 votes on the first ballot, 233 being necessary for a choice. It is not necessary to now speak of the means by which Mr. Seward was deprived of the nomination, for they are well understood and remembered. The Convention finally took the work of nomination out of the hands of wire-pullers, and placed Abraham Lincoln in the field as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Among the first to promise their cordial support to the nominee was Mr. Seward, and he at once entered on the canvass with the same vigor and earnestness that had distinguished him throughout his entire public career, delivering numerous campaign speeches in the Western States in behalf of his rival in the Convention.

The election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair decided the Southern leaders in their course of hostility to the Union, as they saw that their power was departing from them. The Spring of 1861 opened darkly for the country, and when President Lincoln entered upon the duties of his position, the loyal portion of the people were assured of his earnestness by his tendering to Mr. Seward the important position of Secretary of State in his Cabinet. The office was accepted without a moment's hesitancy on the part of Mr. Seward, and he was destined to make a glorious record for himself and the Administration by the calm and dignified course he adopted on the many important and vital questions coming under his jurisdiction. Previous to his leaving his seat as United States Senator, the day before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, Mr. Seward stood up, while the country was being startled by the first omens of approaching civil war, and declared in his own behalf that "I do not know my adherence to the Union, with my friends, with my party, with my State, or without either, as they may determine; in every event, of peace or war, with every consequence of honor or of life or of death."

The period during which Mr. Seward acted as Secretary of State was undoubtedly the most important and critical in the history of the country, and he administered the foreign affairs of the nation with signal success. His judicious course in the "Trent affair," when the envoys of the Southern Confederacy had been taken forcibly from a British vessel by Capt. Wilkes, of the United States Navy, probably saved the country from a war with England at a time when such an event would have added greatly to the dangers of the nation. Much dissatisfaction was, however, manifested at the general course of Mr. Seward by members of the Republican Party, and a resolution was passed at the National Convention in 1864, requesting the President to reconstruct his Cabinet. This action deeply humiliated the venerable Secretary, and he at once sought to relieve the President from all embarrassment by promptly tendering his resignation. Mr. Lincoln, however, valued his counsels and his services too highly to permit him to retire from the Cabinet, and not only retained him at that time, but reappointed him for his second term, thereby manifesting his high appreciation of the distinguished services performed by Mr. Seward.

Early in April, 1865, Mr. Seward was thrown from his carriage and seriously injured. While he was yet confined to his bed by these injuries, the dreadful tragedy of Mr. Lincoln's assassination occurred. So close and wide-spread was the plot that the conspirators sought to include Mr. Seward in the list of victims. Payne, one of the band, entered the house of Seward, by the ruse of a messenger, and he so far succeeded in the effort as to penetrate to the chamber occupied by Mr. Seward and inflicted upon him three stab wounds, besides severely wounding his son Frederick and a male nurse, who attempted to stop him. The death of Mr. Lincoln and the danger to the life of his devoted friend and Secretary, sent a thrill through the hearts of the people. Mr. Seward, however, soon recovered, though much disfigured and changed in his personal appearance.

When Andrew Johnson assumed the duties of the Presidency, Mr. Seward remained at the head of his Cabinet for the full term, being then Secretary of State for a period of eight years—an epoch the most important in the history of the country—a period characterized with patriotic as has been the course of public duty during all of that time. When Andrew Johnson entered upon his peculiar policy of reconstruction in the Southern States, Mr. Seward came in for a share of the disapprobation that policy elicited from the great mass of the Republican Party, and he soon believed he did full sympathy and accord with President Johnson in that policy. Deem conveyed that silence was the better course until the party took some definite action. Mr. Seward remained under misapprehension until the nomination of Grant and Colfax as the Republican ticket. He then at once announced himself as heartily in favor of the nominees, and he gave them his support in a speech delivered at Auburn, N.Y., a few days before the election, as the "candidates of authority." The leading features of his foreign diplomacy during the Administration of Mr. Johnson were the discussion of the claims upon England for ravages upon American commerce committed during the rebellion by privateers fitted out in English ports, the discouraging French intervention in Mexico, the negotiation of naturalization treaties with the leading European powers, and the purchase of Alaska from Russia for the sum of $7,000,000. In all his diplomatic discussions Mr. Seward was full, clear and straightforward.

Mr. Seward's studies were not exclusively those of a statesman, politician, or lawyer, for his published works bear ample testimony to his general literary attainments and scholarship. His orations on John Quincy Adams, Daniel O'Connell, and the Marquis de Lafayette, are conspicuous examples of rare culture and mastery of the English language. He also proved his high rank as an orator by his address at the dedication of the University at Columbus, Ohio, and those delivered before the American Institute in New-York, the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College, and numerous other occasional speeches on education, science, and internal improvements. He also published a historical essay entitled "Notes on New-York" to the great work on the natural history of this State, to which it forms an introduction. Our language affords few better specimens of mere eloquence than his funeral eulogiums on Senators Rusk, Clayton and Broderick. In 1849 he prepared a popular life of John Quincy Adams, which had an immense sale at the time. He also wrote a biography of De Witt Clinton, for the series of Sparks's "Biography and Miscellaneous Writings." Mr. Seward's collected works, including his state papers, speeches, and addresses, letters from Europe, and other literary efforts, A new volume was subsequently published containing his great speeches on the Missouri Compromise, on Kansas and Nebraska, the Lecompton Constitution, the assault on Charles Sumner by Brooks, and all of his later speeches, essays and arguments.

After the inauguration of President Grant, Mr. Seward fulfilled a long-cherished desire for an extensive journey of travel. He commenced his journey round the world late in 1869, and visited the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, India, Egypt, Asia, and Europe generally, being everywhere received with the greatest distinction and favor. The trip so far renewed his health that his family and friends were in hopes that his life would be prolonged for several years, but he began to fail within a few months. The record of his travels round the world, as edited by his daughter, are now in press, and by the Applicants, to be published at an early day. One of the last public utterances of Gov. Seward was in the form of a letter, in which he expressed his devotion to the principles of the Republican Party, and his desire to see Gen. Grant re-elected to the Presidency.

As a citizen full of earnest patriotism and zeal for the welfare of the nation, Mr. Seward will long be remembered, and his record is one of the brightest in the pages of our national history. His death will be a source of sorrow to a large circle of personal friends and acquaintances, as well as a loss to the entire country.

Particulars of Gov. Seward's Last Illness and Death.

AUBURN, N.Y., Oct. 10.—Mr. Seward having taken cold and been somewhat ailing for a day or two, was, on the evening of Saturday, the 5th, seized with a severe chill, and his physician, Dr. Theodore Dimon, was summoned to him. He had been, during the Summer, in his ordinary good health, suffering only from the inconvenience of the muscular palsy of his arms, and had been engaged in preparing for the press his account of his recent journey around the world. The chill was that of ordinary tertian ague accompanied by a harrassing catarrhal cough. It was followed by fever and delirium, which lasted till late in the night. On Sunday he was up in the afternoon, took his dinner, and passed a comfortable night Sunday night. On Monday, with the exception of his cough and catarrh, he was comfortable, and dictated as usual to his assistants in the completion of his book. He played whist Monday evening, but at 10 P. M. a slight chill occurred, followed by a delirium and fever, with aggravated catarrhal disturbance of the chest, which lasted nearly all night. His physician, seeing him on this account for consultation Tuesday morning, after some sleep, he was again better, and drove out in the afternoon, but fever, delirium and restlessness returned with the cough Tuesday night. On Wednesday he drove out for two hours, and dictated to his amanuensis in usual, though hoarse and all day with cough and catarrhal effusion in the chest. Wednesday evening his cough abated for a while, and there seemed a promise of a good night, but the fever restlessness and cough returned at bed-time. He was hearty sleepless till 3 o'clock in the morning. At 5 A. M. he believe the return of lying sleepless, he had his son read the NEW-YORK TIMES to him, of Wednesday morning. He slept after 5 pretty well till 11 A. M. of today, though his fever kept up without any real remission. At 1½ o'clock he was seized with great difficulty of breathing, caused by a sudden catarrhal effusion into the lungs, commencing with the right lung and soon involving the left also, which occasioned his death in about two hours. He entertained no apprehension but that he should recover from the attack of catarrhal ague, till last night and this morning, while at his ease, and with the condition of muscular palsy, from which he has suffered so long, the fact that the fever was increasing upon him, together with the catarrhal disturbance, led his physician to apprehend a fatal result in the course of a week or more. Yet no immediate fear was felt, and his dissolution was sudden and unexpected. Mr. Seward's intellectual faculties were clear and vigorous to the last, save when disturbed by the paroxysms of fever. Just after the effusion from the lungs today, and thinking it would relieve his breathing, he was in his own chair, placed upon a lounge and bolstered up, and moved from his adjoining bedroom into his study, where, in the midst of his books and his literary and other papers, and surrounded by his relatives and a few friends, and all his dependents, he breathed his last. For the last hour of his life, as the powers of nature were giving way, his condition became easy, and he spent the time in affectionate leave-takings of his relatives and dependents, and finally sank quietly to his last rest as if going to sleep.

Meeting of the Republican National Committee.

A meeting of the Republican National Committee was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday evening, Gov. E. D. Morgan presiding and Hon. Wm. E. Chandler acting as secretary. Congratulations were exchanged over the recent Republican triumph.

Reports from the different States upon the political situation were read and referred to the Executive Committee.

The reports from Missouri exhibited a state of thorough organization and a strong hope of a Republican victory. The reports from Virginia were very encouraging, and it was stated that the results of the recent elections had done great service in that State. The contest in Arkansas, though close, was regarded as certain for Grant and Wilson, and Mississippi was almost beyond doubt. Louisiana, if a fair election can be held there, was believed to be certain for the Republican Party. Alabama was regarded as sure under certain contingencies. In North Carolina there is a very fair prospect, the reports from New-York were encouraging, and the chances in Delaware were good. It was received that now that the Northern States had proved themselves to be sufficiently strong to carry the country, that the National Committee should extend its aid to the Republicans in the South.

Eminent speakers, for whose labors there is now but little need in the Northern States, will be assigned to the cause in the Southern States by the Committee. Upon the adjournment at the National Committee, the Executive Committee met and transacted business relating entirely to financial matters and the details of organization. The session of the Committee was prolonged to a late hour.

Steuben County Nominations.

The Republicans of Otsego County have made their nominations as follows: For Senator, Alexander M. Benedict; Clerk, Nelson Thurber; Treasurer, Geo. W. Knapp; Coroner, Elisha S. Beardsley; Judge of Sessions, Sheldon Harrington; Members of Assembly, Lyman H. Ellis and John Cope; School Commissioners, H. B. Brown and David B. Ritter.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

We have already announced the arrival of the historian, James Anthony Froude, in this City, on a lecturing tour. Five lectures are to be delivered in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on "The Relations between England and Ireland." The lectures will be given in the following order: Oct. 16, "The Norman Conquest of Ireland;" Oct. 18, "Ireland Under the Tudors and Stuarts;" Oct. 23, "The Penal Laws and Their Consequences;" Oct. 25, "Grattan and his Volunteers;" Oct. 28, "The Rebellion of 1798, the Union, and the Ireland of Today."

James Anthony Froude is the second son of a clergyman of the Anglican Church, the venerable R. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes, Devonshire, England, a stanch adherent of the established religion, and a man who has given to the world two sons destined to play a prominent part among the most remarkable men of the age in which we live. Mr. Froude's elder brother, Richard Hurrell Froude, was the author of *The Remains*, a work of some power, which attracted considerable attention when it was first published. The subject, of the present notice is the younger son, and was born on the 23d of April, 1818, and from an early age was destined for the Church. He received his primary education at his native place, amid those scenes of rural beauty which abound in one of the most picturesque counties in England. He was subsequently sent to Westminster—one of those celebrated schools which, with Eton, Harrow and Winchester, have, for centuries, stood foremost among the educational institutions of the country, and which molded the genius of most of those master minds of which Englishmen feel so justly proud. From Westminster he was sent to Oriel College, Oxford, and here, in 1840, he took a high degree, being placed in the second class in classics. In 1850, two years afterward, he was elected to a fellowship at Exeter, having previously obtained the Chancellor's prize for an English essay. At this period of his career his thoughts took a decided turn from the path marked out for him by his father, and he abandoned the idea of entering the Church. In 1849 he gave the public his first work, entitled *The Shadows of the Clouds*, a volume of lightsome tales, full of humor, originality, sarcasm, and moral. But the publication of his great work, *The Nemesis of Faith*, may be said to date back the foundation of that his fame. The wilder excitement was manifested upon the appearance of this volume from his pen, in which heresies of the deepest dye and skepticism of the most dangerous character were declared to be set forth, insomuch that *The Nemesis* was publicly burned at Oxford, after anathemas had been publicly and privately hurled against its author.

Mr. Froude then left Oxford, and resolved to devote himself solely to literary pursuits. At this period his mind was directed to history, and *Fraser's Magazine*, of which he has since become editor, as well as the *Westminster Review* of that time, contain several essays from his pen. A suggestive paper "On the Book of Job" indicates the early turn of his mind; but others upon John Knox, Cardinal Wolsey, Mary Stuart and Mary Tudor point more clearly to the direction it was now taking. His history of England, despite of adverse criticisms, must ever rank with the highest historical productions in our language. With politics Mr. Froude has not been connected to any extent, but the completion of his great work he has studied closely the condition of affairs in Ireland, and has thus mastered the subject of his lectures.

TABLE-TURNING.

"Have a Fresh Look at the Table"—"On the Homestretch"—Something for the Contentious to Consider—A Table that Will Stand Use—Keep it Tilt After Election.

The last resource of the Greeleyites to keep up their courage is to produce a "table" in which they figure out that Greeley *might* win if he could gain all the States which are going against him. Instead of wasting any time over this rickety piece of furniture, let our readers put their faith in the following table, which we venture to predict will be found pretty accurate after election:

FOR GRANT.		PROBABLE FOR GREELEY.	
Alabama	10	Delaware	3
Arkansas	6	Georgia	11
California	6	Maryland	8
Florida	4	Kentucky	12
Connecticut	6	Tennessee	12
Illinois	21	Texas	8
Iowa	11	Total	54
Kansas	5	DOUBTFUL.	
Maine	7	New-Jersey	9
Massachusetts	12	Louisiana	7
Michigan	11	Missouri	15
Minnesota	5	Total	31
Nebraska	3		
Indiana	15		
Nevada	3		
New-Hampshire	5		
New-York	35		
North Carolina	10		
Ohio	22		
Oregon	3		
Pennsylvania	29		
Rhode Island	4		
South Carolina	7		
Vermont	5		
Wisconsin	10		
West Virginia	5		
Virginia	11		
Mississippi	7		
Total	160		

The Fourth Anniversary of the Declaration of Cuban Independence.

The fourth anniversary of the Declaration of Cuban Independence was celebrated yesterday. A salute of 100 guns was fired in the City Hall Park in the early part of the day. In the afternoon religious services were held in the Church of Santiago, Twenty-second-street, near Fifth-avenue. The leading Cubans of the City were present, and a number of ladies occupied the pews near the chancel. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Mr. Palma, and were closed with benediction. A meeting was held in the Cooper Institute in the evening, over 3,000 persons being present. The stand for the speaker and the Committee was tastefully arranged with American and Cuban flags, and a figure emblematic of Liberty, draped in patriotic colors, was quite imposing. A large array of display was a gallery of portraits of Cuban heroes who had been martyrs to the cause of liberty. The audience was largely composed of Cubans, with a fair proportion of native-born citizens, while numerous ladies gave by their presence tokens of allegiance to the cause.

Numerous speakers addressed the audience by turns in English and Spanish. Mr. Cespedes gave a brief chronology of the revolution, and was succeeded by Gen. McMahon. A poem delivered by Mr. Valdes, one of the amanuenses, was remarkable for its feeling and pathos.

The meeting was enthusiastic to a degree, and cries of "Viva Cuba Libre" were frequently given with a will.

"Yom Kippur"—The Jewish Day of Atonement.

At sundown this evening, the Jewish community throughout the world will repair devoutly to their temples, synagogues and houses of prayer, and commence the solemnization of the fast of "Yom Kippur," or Day of Atonement. Of all the numerous fasts and festivals in the Jewish calendar, none is so universally or so rigidly observed as the Day of Atonement. For twenty-four hours, from sundown on this evening until sundown on Saturday, a strict fast is maintained; nothing solid or liquid food being allowed to be partaken of by any adult, except in cases of invalids. The scriptural passage in which this fast is enjoined upon the people of Israel is found in Numbers, twenty-ninth chapter, seventh verse.

The Jewish synagogues will be opened this evening until a late hour. The services will be resumed early to-morrow morning, and the synagogues will be kept open until sunset. The services of the day consist chiefly in the confession of sins of the past year, and prayers for the Lord's forgiveness. Sermons appropriate to the day will be delivered in all the principal Jewish houses of worship in this City to-morrow.

Plymouth Church Silver Wedding.

The fourth day of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was celebrated yesterday. At 9 A. M. the usual prayer-meeting was held in the lecture-room. At 11 P. M. a historic meeting was held in the church, and addresses were made by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. R. S. Storrs and Rev. W. J. Budington.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Brevoort House. Senator James B. Cavanaugh, of Montana; Col. C. J. Brayton, of Providence; Geo. W. Miller, of Albany; Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, and G. W. Smith, of Frankfort, Ky., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Admiral Taylor and D. D. Tulerch, of Florida, are at the Gilsey House. Hon. W. H. Dart, United States Consul-General to Canada; Hon. E. J. Cattell, of Philadelphia; Rear-Admiral C. S. Boggs, of the United States Navy, and P. S. McKinstry, of Ulster County, are at the Astor House. Hon. C. E. Green, of Bismarck; Gen. F. S. Nickerson, of Hazard; Major S. S. Hayes, of New-York; Judge S. Burke, of Cleveland; Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell; and Judge R. S. Hunt, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT'S PROMISE.

"Fra Diavolo" will be sung this evening at the Academy, with Miss Lucca as *Zerlina*. At Steinway Hall, the last of the Rubinstein concerts but one is to occur.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE OLYMPIC.

Ready to the variety of a singularly brilliant and lively season New-York is to be favored, it seems, with a regularly organized house for opera bouffe. The Olympic Theatre has been handsomely decorated and otherwise freshened up for the purpose, and the secret of success is to begin next Monday night. The names of Messrs. Chizzola & Co. appear as managers, and it is whispered that the experience and taste of Simon Ablitzki and De Vivo are also enlisted in the enterprise. It is claimed, and, we think, fairly, that the company is of genuine excellence. Mlle. Aimee is well known and appreciated here, and she is to have aid, in the leading parts, from Mlle. Bonelli, who is announced as "the young, beautiful and gifted soprano and comedienne from the Variedes Theatre, Paris." M. Gabel, the famous condarme of Genevieve de Brabant, will prove conclusively that he was not killed in the Franco-German war by putting in a speedy appearance. For a first tenor is promised M. Tateen, who has a good European reputation, and will probably be very successful in America. M. Lecuyer is the baritone, and M. Nardin, Mlle. Rolland, MM. Marco and Fabel, and other artists of note are included in the Company. We are assured that the orchestra, chorus, scenes and costumes will be all they should be; the two former important departments being under the charge of M. Van Biele. The repertory will embrace all the old favorites and some new works not yet heard here. It is announced that the season will open on next Monday night, when "La Petichon" will be sung, with Mlle. Aimee as the heroine, and when M. Tateen will make his first appearance. The sale of seats for the season begins this morning at the box-office of the Olympic Theatre. It is clear from the directors have been at great pains to perfect their undertaking in all its departments, and we do not doubt that, from the many who relish this species of entertainment, the opera bouffe will receive ample encouragement.

Close of the Conclave of Knights Templar at Norwich.

NORWICH, N.Y., Oct. 10.—The Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of the State of New-York, closed its conclave today. At 10 the Knights met, and were escorted by Manhattan Commandery of New-York to the large tent, where the Grand Officers were installed, in presence of over 3,000 persons, by Right Eminent John W. Simons, Past Grand Commander of the State of New-York. The proceedings were then terminated, and the Grand Commandery adjourned to meet in Newburgh on the second Tuesday of October, 1873. Manhattan Commandery No. 11 will leave here at 2 A. M. to-morrow for New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. ADAMS, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.
Public meetings will be held as follows:

Friday, Oct. 11.

Pentagre (P. M.)	Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Hon. A. W. Tenney, Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Bath (P. M.)	Hon. Eliphalet Kimball.
Bath (Evening.)	Hon. Richard Crowley, Hon. George L. Maynard.
Port Jervis	Gen. John C. Robinson, Gen. E. B. Gere.
Schenectady	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Clyde	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Walden	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Hillsdale	Hon. Sylvester Pierson.
Painted Post	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Schenectady	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Whitehall	Gen. Benj. F. Bruce.
Jamesville	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Peekskill	Gen. Wm. H. Morris, Hon. Wm. F. Vinn.
Mexico	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Candor	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Hampton	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Gowanda	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Waterford	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Champlain	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Catskill	Rev. Wm. J. Butler, William H. Johnson.
Pennsville	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Blairsville	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Preble	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Craig's Mills	Gen. A. W. Bruce.
Tabb's Ferry	Joseph C. Jackson.
Pitcheoue	Hon. W. W. Northrop.
Lorraine	Frederick G. Gedney.
Pleasantville	Col. R. H. Rogers.
Rome	Hon. Neh Gillmour.
Meridian	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Birdsall	Gen. Thomas M. Hize.
Wilseyville	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Whitney's Point	Hon. C. V. R. Laddington.
Singleyville	Hon. J. W. Gleason.
Greenport	Hon. Geo. S. Batchelder.
Caldwell	George W. Bungay.
Fremont	Col. A. S. Baxter.
Alton	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
West New-Brighton	Sidney H. Gay, Dr. C. Augustus Gregory.
Columbus	R. A. Sanford.
Cassadaga	Col. F. S. Lambert.
New-Baltimore	Col. J. G. McNutt.
Stone Ridge	Hon. John L. Parker.
Rock Valley	M. C. Marvin.

Saturday, Oct. 12.

Kingston	Hon. Henry L. Dawes.
Auburn	Hon. John C. Caldwell.
Washington Mills	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Valley Falls, (P. M.)	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Cambridge Village	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Van Etenville, (P. M.)	Hon. J. H. Selkreg, Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Lyons	Gen. Clark S. Carr.
Perth	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Plattsburg	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Fleming	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Canisteo	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Black Lake	Henry B. James.
Pope's Mills	Hon. Neh Gilmore.
Java Village	Hon. George G. Hoskins.
Dansville	Hon. Bradley Winslow.
Grove	Gen. Thomas M. Hize.
Solon	Hon. R. Holland Duell.
Euclid	Hon. David J. Jaquith.
South Owego	Hon. Bradley Winslow, Lyman Boyle.
Cherry Creek	Hon. V. W. Gleason.
Walcott	Hon. H. W. Beecher.
Speedsville	Hon. J. H. Selkreg, William H. Blair.
Mead's Creek	Col. A. S. Baxter.
North Wilna	Dr. H. J. Hawkes.
Gray, (P. M.)	Hon. Amos H. Prescott, A. M. Mills.
Martinsburg	Morris Elkes.
Esopus	Hon. Charles L. Morrison.
Horseheads	Col. Henry S. Turner.
Hillsdale, Near 99th-st., New-York	Major Michael Crowley.
Union Centre	Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, S. C. Millard.
Kirkwood	Hon. O. W. Chapman, J. M. Johnson.
East Maine	George Bacon, Hon. Butler G. Noble.
No. 4 Greenwich-st.	Major M. D. Moffitt, Col. F. S. Lamoreux.

Monday, Oct. 14.

Middletown	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Saratoga Springs	Hon. Esecon Conkling.
Seneca Falls	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Washington Mills	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Oriskany Falls	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Rep. Hdqrs., Brooklyn	Gen. E. F. Bruce.
Fishkill on Hudson	Hon. Sylvester Pierson.
Port Byron	Hon. Henry A. Sterns.
Fowler, (P. M.)	Henry B. James.
Edwards (Evening)	Henry B. James.
Hammond	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Amsterdam	William H. Johnson.
Granger	Gen. Thomas M. Hize.
Sandy Creek	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Point Peninsula	Hon. Ira Mathews, Dr. H. S. Hawkes.
Armonck	Rev. L. R. King.
Germania Assembly Rooms, New-York	Hon. W. W. Northrop.
Post Jackson	Hon. John L. Parker.
Sidney Plains	Hon. R. R. Washbon.
Windham	Col. A. G. McNutt.
Sheepshead Bridge	Major Michael Crowley.
Washingville	Hon. S. F. Miller.
Canandaigua	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Clayton	Col. Oliver D. Shaw.
No. 46 Court-street, Brooklyn	Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Rose Hill	Capt. Eugene Ortheo.
Eleventh Buildings, New-York	Col. A. S. Baxter.
East Greenwich	Gen. Clark S. Carr.
Cassville	Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
Broadalbin	Maj. Douglass Campbell.
Burdette	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Schroon Lake	Hon. Bradley Winslow.
North Preston	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Northville	Gen. Bradley Winslow.

Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Albany	Hon. Esecon Conkling.
West Brighton	Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis.
Locke	Hon. Geo. S. Batchelder.
Mount Vernon	Hon. J. W. Tenney.
Stephen Corners	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Shenevus	Gen. John C. Robinson.
Goshen	Gen. E. F. Bruce.
Phelps	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Virgil	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Hemlings	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Sag Harbor	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Forestville	Hon. Wm. H. Morris.
Otto	Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Little Falls	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
	Hon. Clay Hale.
	A. M. Mills.
	Lewis E. Gaut.
Walton	Hon. S. F. Miller.
Hempstead (Seaville)	Henry B. James.
Utica	Henry H. Garnett.
	William H. Johnson.
Harlem	Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon.
Hume	Col. F. S. Lamoreux.
	Gen. Thomas M. Hize.
Depauville	Frederick G. Gedney.
Pascale	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Hopkin Village	Hon. Francis Silvester.
East Pembroke	Hon. Geo. L. Maynard.
122 West Houston-st., N.Y.	Col. W. H. Tracy.
Skaneateles Centre	Hon. John L. Parker.
Hayerstraw	William Denike, Jr.
Milton	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Cambria Hill	Col. S. S. Hayes.
Franklin	Hon. H. B. Vanhoof.
Ashley	Col. J. G. McNutt.
	Hon. Alexander Gibson.
Lumberville	Henry Anthon.
	W. H. Johnson.
Office Park	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Marlboro	Hon. Geo. S. West.
Bay Shore, Long Island	Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Abyssinian Club, New-York	Hon. L. Bradford Prince.
	Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
Harperville	Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis.
Hamilton Court-house	Lewis C. Allen.
Paris	Hon. Wm. A. Sackett.
Lego	Gen. E. M. Lee.
	Major Henry Whatley.

Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Cambridge	Hon. Esecon Conkling.
Gloversville	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Pinsbing	Hon. J. W. Tenney.
Trumbull	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Schenectady	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Greenpoint, L. I.	Gen. Wm. H. Morris.
	Hon. Wm. F. Vinn.
Amsterdam	Hon. John C. Robinson.
Geneva	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Fredonia	Hon. Henry A. Sterns.
Fairfield	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Fairport	Hon. L. Bradford Prince.
Centerville	Gen. Thos. M. Hize.
Clayton	Hon. George G. Hoskins.
	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Union Valley	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Sullivan	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Caswell	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Albany Centre	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Fishkill	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Mount Kisco	William Denike, Jr.
West Farms	Hon. W. W. Northrop.
Mamaroneck	Rev. Henry H. Garnett.
Alley	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Sonora	Col. A. S. Baxter.
Walton	Hon. R. R. Washbon.
Franklin	Col. J. G. McNutt.
	Hon. S. F. Miller.
Brushland	Rev. A. Schriver.
	Hon. Matthew Griffin.
Union Grove	Hon. Ira Mathews.
	Hon. H. B. Wagner.
South Franklin	Gen. F. Jacobs, Jr.
Sempronius	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Williamsburg	Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis.
Brewster	George W. Bungay.

Thursday, Oct. 17.

Rochester	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Utica	Hon. George M. Robeson.
Fort Edward	Henry Smith.
Lockport	Hon. Henry A. Sterns.
Lowville	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
	Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Schuylerville, (P. M.)	Hon. Ira Mathews.
	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Aurora	Hon. V. B. Woodin.
Mayville	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Mottville	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Waterloo	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
	Gen. Wm. H. Morris.
Riverhead	Hon. Wm. R. Fiero.
	Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Lehmer Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. Clay Hale, Hon. D. Adams.
	J. Seaver Page.
Salisbury Corners	H. Clay Hall.
	Lewis E. Carr.
Northport	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
	Hon. L. Bradford Prince.
Jaffarsville	Frederick G. Gedney.
	Dr. H. S. Hawkes.
Willet	Hon. Amos H. Prescott.
Attica	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Piermont	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Sterlingville	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Croton Landing	Col. F. S. Lamoreux.
Rockwood	Col. A. S. Wood.
Poughkeepsie	Hon. Henry H. Garnett.
Conway	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Pulteney	Col. A. S. Baxter.
Stamford	Hon. R. R. Washbon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Oct. 10, Joseph McGuire, at an assignee's sale, under the direction of Butler H. Bixby, Esq., assignee, disposed of the following valuable City lots: One lot, 24.4 by about 110, on the south-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and Seventy-seventh-street, sold to B. F. Fairchild for $12,300; one lot, 25.4 by about 80, on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, 175.1 feet south of Seventy-seventh-street, sold to Amos R. Roe for $22,100; one lot, 25 by 102.5, on the north side of seventy-sixth-street, 145 feet west of Tenth-avenue, sold to Isaac Meyer for $6,125; and one lot, same size, on the south side of Seventy-seventh-street, 50 feet west of Tenth-avenue, sold to Terence Farley for $6,225. The sale of two other lots, one on the south-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street and the other on the south side of Seventy-seventh-street, 175 feet west of Tenth-avenue, also noticed for yesterday, was postponed until the 24th inst. These same lots were sold on the 9th day of March last by V. B. Spencer, Esq., under a Supreme Court decree, at which time the following prices were realized: Lot corner of Boulevard and Seventy-seventh-street, $18,100, ($300 advance;) Boulevard lot, $12,100, same, Seventy-seventh-street lot, $6,200, ($225 advance;) Seventy-seventh-street lot $6,000, ($225 advance.) The property was formerly owned by William M. Tweed. The only other sale made was one by James M. Miller, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of F. C. Schmidt, Esq., referee, disposed of 1 house and lot on East Seventy-seventh-street, south side, 294.2 feet west of Lexington-avenue, (lot 18.4 by 102.2,) for $10,322 including amount of mortgage, &c., which was $8,831. The purchaser was Benjamin Tatbain. No description of the house could be obtained from the referee, auctioneer, or any person present. The remaining advertised sections of the day resulted as follows: Legal sale by A. J. Bloecker, Son & Co., of five brown-stone houses and lots, known as Nos. 403, 405, 407, 411, and 413 West Fifty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue. Nos. 403 and 407 withdrawn from market, sale of others adjourned for two weeks. Mr. Tweed is interested in this property. Legal sale by B. P. Fairchild, Wm. C. Traphagen, Esq., referee, of house and lot on East Thirteenth-street, near Avenue C, adjourned until Thursday of next week. Legal sale by Winans, Sands & Garretson, of block of thirty-four lots, bounded by Second and Third avenues, One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second streets, adjourned for one week. Public auction sale by Wm. Kennelly of house and lot on Third-street, Hunter's Point, Long Island; property offered and knocked down at $2,800, but not sold. Nothing further worthy of note occurred. Particulars concerning the sale at Queens, Long Island, held yesterday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., will appear to-morrow.

The auction at Whitestone, Long Island, conducted by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, at which the unsold portion of the Black-well property was offered, was a very great success, all the lots, fifty-five in number, being disposed of for $22,945 in the aggregate, an average of $422 per lot, the highest thus far of the season. The prices ranged from $365 to $750 apiece. Bidding was active, and the attendance on the grounds was large. The buyers were mostly from this City and Brooklyn. Full details and names of purchasers will be found below. The sale held at Pleasantville, Westchester County, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., also on Wednesday, was fairly attended, and seventy lots and plots, in all, were sold for $7,400, in the total, an average of about $100 per lot. The property belongs to Mr. Samuel S. Shapter, and the lots sold front respectively on the Pleasantville road, Washington-avenue, Yarmouth-street and Kansas-street. The following named parties were buyers at the sale, viz: Walter Barclay, A. B. Fountain, H. Yardley, Wm. Cole, Mrs. C. S. Odell, Mary E. Horton, Wm. Mickens, T. A. Gleason, J. Powers, B. F. Melrose, Lewis A. Brown and C. Williams, all from this City; Jas. Holtzer, John Corlis, Chas. Hall, E. D. Stevens, John W. Bissell and Peter Yerks, Pleasantville; C. W. Armstrong and John J. Knapp, White Plains, and J. H. Howes, Rochester, this State. James M. Miller held a sale at this place last Spring, at which the same proceedings were adopted and a number of the lots reported sold—a report which the sale of the same lots yesterday would seem to contradict. If auctioneers generally would make it a point to give full and correct information concerning the results of sales conducted by them, fewer mistakes of this nature would occur, while the market would be better in every respect, and sellers, as well as buyers, would be benefited thereby. The auction at Rye, Westchester County, noticed for Wednesday, by R. B. Hassard, Jr., at which the residence formerly occupied by Gen. Dix was advertised for sale, under a Supreme Court order in partition, did not take place as anticipated, for, owing to a legal technicality, an adjournment was rendered necessary for a day to be hereafter announced.

For today, at the Exchange, four legal sales are announced as follows: By A. J. Bloecker, Son & Co., the English-basement-brown-stone houses and lot No. 56 West Ninth-street, near Sixth-avenue; by Jas. M. Miller, a brown-stone house and lot on East Eighty-second-street, near Fourth-avenue, (a very valuable property;) By Joseph McGuire, a house and lot on Thirty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue; and by Winans, Sands and Garretson, one lot on Manhattan-street, near Tenth-avenue.

At private sale, by Wm. H. Rayner, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold thirty-five lots, situate on the east side of Boulevard, on One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth streets, north and south sides respectively, taking in nearly one-half the block, for $119,000. E. Duncan Shaffer, No. 8 Pine-street, also reports having sold, at private contract, three houses and lots known as Nos. 62, 64 and 66 Donelson-street, Brooklyn, (subject to $10,000 mortgage,) for $24,000.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Oct. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 lot, s. e. corner of Grand Boulevard and West 77th-st., 24.4x about 110 ..... $18,300
1 lot s. e. of Grand Boulevard, 175.1 ft. s. of West 77th-st., 25.4x about 80 12,100
1 lot, n. e. corner of West 76th-st., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x102.2 6,125
1 lot s. e. of West 77th-st., 50 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x102.2 6,225

By James M. Miller.

1 h. and l., East 80th-st., s. s., 294.2 ft. w. of Lexington-av., lot 18.4x102.2 ..... $10,322

Suburban Sales, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot, No. 1, on 11th-av., n. of 23d-st., Mrs. Jos. Lynch 350
1 lot, No. 2, adjoining on 11th-av., Mrs. M. A. Smith 365
1 lot, No. 22, corner of 11th-av. and 22d-st., John Kreotz 375
1 lot, No. 23, adjoining on 11th-av., John Kreotz 365
1 lot, No. 24, adjoining on 11th-av., Mrs. A. N. Clark 360
2 lots, Nos. 6 and 7, on 22d-st., n. of 11th-av., Mrs. A. Smith 350
1 lot, No. 8, on 22d-st., adjoining, John Spangenburg 375
1 lot, No. 9, on 22d-st., adjoining, James Lynch 360
1 lot, No. 10, corner 11th-av. and 22d-st., Joseph Richardson 360
1 lot, No. 37, on 11th-av., adjoining, Joseph Richardson 345
1 lot, No. 38, on 11th-av., adjoining, Mrs. E. G. Smith 345
1 lot, No. 39, on 11th-av., adjoining, R. S. Dunsworth 340
2 lots, Nos. 88 and 89, on 22d-st., n. of 11th-av., Alex. Neeson 360
1 lot, No. 90, on 22d-st., n. of 11th-av., Edward Haigh 360
1 lot No. 102, corner Boulevard and 1st-place, R. Bell 400
2 lots, Nos. 149 and 170, on Boulevard, adjoining, R. A. Berry 350
1 lot, No. 171, on Boulevard, adjoining, R. A. Berry 350
3 lots, Nos. 112, 113 and 119, corner 11th-av. and 24th-st., Owen Keenan 400
2 lots, Nos. 118 and 120 do., adjoining, Mr. Cummings 1,000
2 lots, Nos. 200 and 201 1st-place, adjoining, J. W. Hyde 350
2 lots, Nos. 203 and 207 1st-place, adjoining, J. Beckers 400
2 lots, Nos. 126 and 127 1st-place, adjoining, J. W. Harbor 400
1 lot, No. 128, 1st-place, adjoining, Thos. Grace 400
2 lots, Nos. 134 and 136 1st-place, adjoining, Wm. Harbinger 750
3 lots, Nos. 189 to 192, junction Boulevard and 2d-st., J. E. Hyde 1,200
3 lots, Nos. 249 and 250 11th-av., adjoining, Wm. Harbinger 300
3 lots, Nos. 217 and 218 11th-av., adjoining, J. W. Hyde 600
3 lots, Nos. 215 and 216 11th-av., adjoining, J. W. Hyde 600
1 plot, corner front, on 11th-av., James Evans 230
7 lots, Nos. 204 to 210, on 11th-av., J. W. Hyde 1,400
4 lots, Nos. 211 to 214, on 11th-av., F. W. Mitchelson 1,100

PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

70 lots and plots on Washington-av., Pleasantville road, Yarmouth-st. and Kansas-st., average $100 each $7,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Chambers-st., s. s., No. 153, 24x76 ..... $26,000
14th-st., s. s., 214 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x96 7,200
42d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 6,000
42d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.4 6,000
81st-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x102.2 6,000
117th-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100 2,000
125th-st., s. s., 267.6 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x99.11 2,000
St. Nicholas-av., s. w. corner 141st-st., 62x100 1,800
3d-av., W. s., 47 ft. N. of 85th-st., 25x100 3,000

BRONX.

Greene-st., Nos. 28 and 30, 6 houses per year $4,400
2d-av., No. 996, 4 7-12 years, per year 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 22 West 45th-st., near Broadway, containing 20 rooms. Apply to OWNER, next door, or at No. 24 West 45th-st.

$87,500 FOR ONE OF THE BEST-second door from 5th-av. of any above this on 5th-av., or greatest, the builder and architect must be seen by the buyer. SIMMS, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SHAFFER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
NO. 8 PINE-ST.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

HOUSES!!! STORES!!! LOTS!!!
On 5th, Madison and Park-avs., principal cross streets, Broadway buildings, Central Park lots, property to rent, new complete City maps, &c., all combined in our FAMILY REGISTER.
V. B. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 238 5th-av.

$15,000 FOR A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, with extensive stables, fixtures and furniture all through, in a good location above 42d-st. $8,000 cash may remain; house is in perfect order; possession free. SIMMS, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

$50,000.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, Madison-av. and finished plain, but in the best manner that skill and money could produce, between 35th and 36th-sts., above 40th-st.
SIMMS, HESSE & CO.

$15,000.—A VERY NEAT FOUR-story house in 25th-st. Perfect order; neighborhood unexceptionable for family.
M. AUSON, CRANE & CO.,
Broadway, Corner of 19th-st.

FOR SALE: GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO purchase a first-class residence.—James M. Miller will sell by order of the Supreme Court, on THIS DAY, Oct. 11, the elegant brown-stone residence, No. 2 East 45th-st., near Madison-av. For particulars apply at the office of auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONE PARCEL, AN ELEgant plot of twenty-five feet on 125th-st. and Lexington-avenue, suitable for business or residence, and to be sold low and on the easiest terms. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., 44 & 2 Pine-st., and No. 25 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE 4TH-AV. BETWEEN 46th and 47th sts., an elegant residence, 20x100, newly finished, and furnished throughout in the most tasteful and elegant manner by the celebrated Potter & Nature Company. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—A HANDsome new three-story brown-stone house, built in a superior manner by day's work. Apply on the premises, No. 148 East 38th-st., to A. KENNEDY & SON, Builders.

FOR SALE—ON 13TH-ST., THREE-STORY brown-stone English basement; all improvements; block built up; only $8,100; terms easy; possession at once. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, No. 35 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-story high-stoop house in East 37th-st.; 22x100; half block; price $50,000, with furniture; possession Nov. 1. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 223 West 38th-st., "Rose" Beautiful. Warranted. Apply to OWNER, next door, or at No. 151 West 38th-st.

THE ELECTION IS PAST AND HOUSES are going up; buy now at low prices this week; must be sold. Call on A. M. STYLES & SONS, No. 1 42d-st., near Madison-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE SIXteen-foot house in West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. LOUIS A. DE DUNSA,
Broadway and 45th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL 3-STORY RESIDENCE, 25x50 feet, with all improvements, in West 45th-st., near Madison-av.; also, two private stables for sale by
E. S. BOOTH, No. 16 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE LOT FOR sale on 57th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; also, one twenty-five feet front. R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE-BAY-WINDOWED COUntry-house, No. 22, on Prospect-av., "Gem," furnished with all modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, walnut and marble mantels, eight rooms, eight closets, furnace, hot-house, stable, with privileges of a billiard-room, take the cars from Brooklyn ferries; price $6,000; easy terms. Apply to ROBT. HUSSEY, No. 30 William-st., or on premises.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT PROPERTY IN Brooklyn, a small amount of cash, balance on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to CHARLES H. WHITE, No. 195 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.

Offer for sale, at all points on this line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses, lots and farms for the million. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 115 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT MADISON, N. J., IN THE Village of Madison, within easy distance of the depot, on the main street, near the new school and public schools, fifty three acres of the most attractive and charming land, with highly elevated sites that can be found in the Madison neighborhood; well timbered; 400 feet front on the main street; 1,000 feet front on other streets; plots, for gentlemen's residence; improvements on all sides of property; terms to suit purchasers.
O. H. FIELDSON, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and lots in village; lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season of year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cook-sts.

FOR SALE—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J., climate equal to Minnesota; handsome residences from $10,000 to $20,000; terms easy. E. F. SMALL, No. 111 Liberty-st.

ORANGE.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE houses for sale or to rent by S. M. LONG, adjoining "Brick Church" Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THOS. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

SUBURBAN GREAT BARGAINS.
CULMINATING TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.

FIRST AUCTION SALE of lots and villa plots over half of the original and genuine

Richmond Hill Estate,

most MAGNIFICENT suburban enterprise on Long Island. The conception and achievement of the late EDWARD RICHMOND, now for the first time on the market as auction, absolutely without limit or reservation.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1872,
at 12 o'clock M.

400 choice villa lots and elegant villa sites; five new modern villa houses and a most large house. Only seven miles from the City Hall, or Brooklyn. Time only thirty minutes. Unmatchable for health, pure air, fine water, shot in summer. Delightful residence for all seasons. It cannot be seen to be fully appreciated.

Free tickets to Hollock, A. M. Train every day be fore the sale. The usual hospitalities provided on the day of sale. Grafulla's Band. Harrison's Band. Refreshment, collation tents, &c. For excursion and descriptive maps and information, apply to G. B. FOWLER, on the premises, E. S. HAZARD, Jr., No. 119 Broadway, or JERE JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are bounded formerly, mostlyfronting on the lake, fifty six square miles where the outlines are marked out, each township to be put up as one berth and sold for stock, and to be apportioned to the person holding the highest amount of bonus per square mile, therefore, payment for the same to be made on the 1st of May, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to conditions with respect to timber under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after the date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current year.

No Collection from sawmill, slides or water.

The Department reserves the right to one berth in each township for the Public Interest, to be disposed of hereafter as the Public Interest may dictate.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at any time at the Head Forest Office, Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.

R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered in Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all vacant and unoccupied lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and south of French River and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the township of Awaren and Vancouganee, extending north from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing a distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the eastern boundary of the township of Vancouganee.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs Cary, Stanford & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 22, 1872, the valuable water of Peck's Slip, situate, lying, Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., near Lyon's station, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad.

Beautifully located upon top of 117 acres, universally admitted to be the most North and picturesque grain and grass farm in Somerset County.

Also the farm of said Valuable Property and that of adjoining property, in rear.

Take horses for of Berdine's, Morris and Essex Railroad, at 9 A. M., for Gerardus, thence by New-Jersey West Line Railroad to Lyons station. Carriages there in waiting.

J. W. KING,
J. C. SUTPHEN,
Executors.
Plainfield, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. FIELDSON, AUCTIONEER.

BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

SECOND GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
300 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS
AND FOUR BEAUTIFUL HOUSES,
IN THE

CITY OF PATERSON.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1872,
AT 12 P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

This property is the finest ever offered at auction. Only fifty minutes from City Hall, New-York, by train of New-Jersey Midland Railroad, and only five minutes distant from either. Average seventy feet wide, graded and sewered. A line of horse-cars runs direct through the property, giving easy and comfortable connection with all parts of the city. Situation unsurpassed, with extensive and picturesque views. Terms unusually liberal. Sale absolute. Title perfect. Government Engineer Rails.

Special train will leave New-York at H. A. N. end of Chambers and West 23d sts.

For maps and particulars apply at the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st., or to Hon. Henry Hamilton, Manager, No. 22 Dey-st., R. S. Hoffman, No. 63 5th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSES.—SEVERAL DESIRable furnished houses, well located, from $50 to $1,500 per month, to let for the Winter.
HENRY COGGEN,
Late Ward & Coggen,
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

TO RENT FULLY FURNISHED.—NO. 141 Fort-av., north-east corner 24th-st., to a strictly private family only, for the Winter or till July, 1873, the owner being abroad. Apply to LAWRENCE BROS. & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE; furniture in excellent order; carpets nearly all new; location, West 40th-st. near Madison-av.; terms, rent $300 per month. JACOB SHARPE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 47TH-ST.—A MODERN-stood four story, high stoop, brown stone; nearly new, extra finish, all modern improvements, furniture, if desired; to a family about going abroad. H. B. DREW & CO., No. 194 5th-av.

TO LET—ON WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., an elegant four-story, high stoop house, handsomely furnished, with stable on rear street. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY English basement brown-stone house, handsomely finished, with gas, bath, furnace, between 7th and 8th avs.; to let to a private family, for eighteen months, at a reasonable rent. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—ON GROUND RENT FOR twenty-one years and renewals, for business purposes, an extra wide and deep lot, and superior building, on 5th-av., above 35th-st., with "L" lot, on side street. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, No. 6 East 32d-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; thirteen rooms; $1,200.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

TO RENT.

Fifth-av., near 23d-st., store and lofts in buildings now being altered, and will be ready for occupancy about the middle of Nov. next. Rent moderate. They will be rented together or separately.

Two stores and basements; bay windows in each store and on the second floor; rooms for offices on the third and fourth floors. The upper floors can be arranged to suit the wants of a photographer, or for artists.

Plans of the building can be seen at the office of Carl Pfeiffer, 4 Pine-st.

For terms apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., or No. 4 East 17th-st., Union-square.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—AN entire building of 3 stories, fire-proof banking-room, with all modern improvements; excellent vault; suitable for a bank or banking business, also situated in the centre of the money market. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE wanted by a family of three adults, for six or eight months from Nov. 1; above 27th-st., on or near 5th or Madison-avs. Address Post-office Box No. 3,086.

MUSICAL.

WARE-ROOMS,
11 EAST FOURTEENTH ST., NEW-YORK.

41,000
OF THESE
Standard Instruments
NOW IN USE.

Send For Circular.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 21 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 17TH and 18TH STS.
Prof. HENRY SCHOEDER, Director.
THE MOST PROMINENT
MUSICAL INSTITUTE
in the world. Instructions in Vocal and Instrumental Music and Foreign Languages, by the most celebrated Professors. For particulars, circulars, &c., address to F. BUSS, Secretary.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., offers 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of the first-class makers, including Waters', at very low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash, balance in small monthly payments. Pianos, $35 to $75; Melodeons, $25 to $60; Organs, $35 to $100. Warerooms open all evening.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT,
ON SALE OR RENT AT
GUYMAR'S MANUFACTORY,
No. 22 West 14th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th-avs.

AT HAINES BROS.
No. 2 Union-square,
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several SQUARE PIANOS very cheap for cash.

W. H. DAVIS & SON, 40 Bowery-st., Organ Builders, offer for sale two 3-stop organs and bass; also, 1 set of 32-note pedals, hand-blown, three sets vibrantes, superior tone and in excellent condition.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRILL'S, No. 8 Uniontown-place. (Ba. 1st-av.-st.)

A SPA—BEAUTIES OF VERDI'S OPERA OF "Aida," the latest (composition of this celebrated author) just received, and for sale by BAKER & CLAYTON, No. 1 Washington-place.

SERENADE SURGE.—COMPOSED AND So performed, by the author, Anton Rubinstein. Just received and for sale by BAKER & CLAYTON, No. 1 Washington-place.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A FEW pupils in instrumental music; special attention paid to beginners. Address C., Box 3,086, Post-office, New-York.

UPRIGHT PIANO—7-OCTAVE, SPLENdid rose-wood case, warranted for six years, at very low price for cash. Also 2 second-hand pianos, $75 and $85. 48 WEST 16TH-ST., near 6th-av.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY GOOD second-hand pianos for half their value, $110, $140 $175, at No. 429 West 20th-st., near 9th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—Against ROSANNA BARBER, Sarah Willard Ackerman, Sarah Willard, Mary Ann Willard, Mary Ann Willard, Sarah J. Willard, Margaretta Willard, Michael Lennard, Mary Lennard, James T. Perry, Barbara Lennard, Mary Ann Winter, her husband, Nicholas Winter, Jacob Schmitz, Stephen S. Frazier, Francis Joly, Jerome A. Salem, Hannah Jane Frazier, and Thaddeus N. Marsh, Sarah ..... Summons—For other relief, see complaint.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in the said County of Kings, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 107 Fulton-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in the said action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 24, 1872.
WILLIAM J. HAYES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED BONDS

On a Completed Road.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND,
AND
Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not liable to the present or future taxes" thereon payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. Price 90 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Interest. Mortgage $15,000 per Mile. Completed and Fully-Equipped Railway, 293 Miles Long. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway, Interest payable February and August, Free of Government Tax, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York.

PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

We respectfully invite the attention of all capitalists to this security as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and maps with full particulars furnished by us on written or personal application.

We also have for sale a limited number of the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. This road is finished, and passes through the celebrated block coal field of Parke County.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND
Convertible Gold Bonds,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. in gold.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of land investments.

Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued in Jan. 1, 1872, $1,380,000; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $1,000,210. Balance has been redeemed.

Choice lots for sale below par by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS AND THE PRESIDENT NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1872.

To the President of the New-York Stock Exchange:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed herewith you will find an advertisement taken from the DAILY TIMES, referring to a circular issued by the President of the "Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company" of Illinois, giving notice, as "required by law," that the Second Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Company, would not be accepted in the Stock Exchange in exchange for the first preferred shares of the Company, as was agreed in the articles of consolidation with the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad Company of Dec. 14, 1863.

I have written a reply, pointing out that your by-laws demand the notice given you, or that such a notice would in any wise impair contracts made in good faith between railroad corporations; and I would therefore respectfully request you to advise your honorable body taking action under and by virtue of the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company, negatiating the rights of the Second Mortgage bondholders of the Company, as presented to you by the President of the Company for your notice and action. The bonds referred to are not only a second mortgage upon the Western Division, but cover the entire franchise of the Company, and all its valuable rolling stock, real estate, machine shops, &c., and are specially pledged, ranking subject only to the first mortgages on the Eastern and Western Divisions, being only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road of 300 miles, which cost $60,000 per mile. The holders of the second mortgage bonds will, nevertheless, exchange their bonds for first preferred shares of the Company, which were authorized to be issued agreeable to act of consolidation by the Legislature of Illinois, February 6, 1869, when it shall be for their interest to do so.

CHARLES L. FROST,
Vice President.

Sold and other Second Mortgage Bondholders.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, COMMITTEE ON STOCKS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1872.

Charles L. Frost, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—The favor of Aug. 29 to the New-York Stock Exchange has been referred by the Governing Committee to this Committee.

In reply we beg to state that it shall not issue scrip, nor entitle between the T. P. & W. R. R. Co. and its stock and bondholders, and do not require any action on the part of the Stock Exchange.

Respectfully,
EDWARD BRADDON, Chairman.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 & 61 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BONDS AND ASSESSMENT INSURANCE STOCK for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of the same, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 37 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Oct. 21. Polls open at 3 o'clock and close at 4 o'clock P. M.
E. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

L., B. & W.

EXTENSION RAILWAY

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Convertible

GOLD BONDS,

AT 90 AND INTEREST,

Issued by the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway to aid in building its EXTENSION line West in a direct line from Chicago point (186 miles) to the Mississippi River at Keokuk, and of which Ayer, Ill., North (39 miles) of Decatur, all in the State of Illinois. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the EXTENSION, now being rapidly constructed in the most thorough manner by able and experienced contractors who represent a capital of several millions of dollars, which insures the last rail being laid at an early date. About 60 miles are already finished and 110 miles graded; the whole line, 247 miles, will be completed early in 1873. We have been conversant and entirely familiar with the L., B. & W. Railway from its early organization. It was completed in the Autumn of 1870, and has developed rapidly into a SUCCESSFUL AND WEALTHY CORPORATION, having a large revenue from its largely increasing business. With the EXTENSION it will be one corporation, with 420 miles of road, located in a commanding position in the heart of the best portion of the country. The counties on the line of the EXTENSION in 1870 had a population of 249,339; valuation of real and personal estate, $181,000,000; bushels of grain raised, 22,000,000; value of farm products, $95,570,000, and live stock, $18,340,000; to which many cannot be added 15 per cents. to represent the present population and value. The COUPONS ON THE OLD LINE AND THE EXTENSION TOGETHER CONTAIN A POPULATION OF FEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION, AND A PROPERTY VALUATION EXCEEDING $400,000,000.

From these statistics it will be readily seen that the EXTENSION will have a Local Business that will make it a complete success. In addition to this it will have the direct Through Traffic of the Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Road, connecting with it on the Mississippi River, and extending West to the Missouri 300 miles, where it connects with the Midland Pacific in Nebraska. These two corporations and also the Peoria and Rock Island (91 miles) and the Davenport and St. Paul (300 miles) although separate corporations, ARE CONTROLLED IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, and practically will be a united line of more than 1,000 miles, the through business of which will pass over the L., B. & W. This is an East and West trunk route and has no parallel competing line. The Eastern connections of Indianapolis are the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Lake Shore, and New-York Central, and other roads centering at this point. From the Sea-board to the West and North-west distances are materially reduced via this system of roads; so much so that it cannot fail to be the popular line for travel and business. Liberal

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Sailing dates for Glasgow to and from all ports in Great Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, cheaply and cheerily as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

EXPRESS STEAMSHIPS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMSHIPS.	
Bremen	Oct. 12	Caledonia	Oct. 23
Europa	Oct. 19	Olympia	Oct. 30
Algeria	Oct. 26	Tyrian	Nov. 6
India	Nov. 2	Sylvia	Nov. 13
California	Nov. 9	Iowa	Nov. 20
Abyssinia	Nov. 16	Alpes	Nov. 27

Steamers leave Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Excursion tickets, to return by any steamer, at reduced rates.

Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $26 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of Company's models and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDONDERRY.

Steam rates to all parts of Europe.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, Saturday, Oct. 19, at 8 P. M.
EGYPT, Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
HELVETIA, Saturday, Oct. 26, at 11 A. M.

TO LONDONDERRY.

HELVETIA, Saturday, Oct. 26, at 11 A. M.

These steamships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage ..... $75 and $80, currency.
Steerage ..... $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, sailing at Cork Harbor each Sunday.

OCEANIC ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 7:30 A. M.
BALTIC ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 3:30 P. M.

Steamers leave Jersey City, Pier No. 1, North River, foot of Twenty-Third-st., Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) carefully considered.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-rooms and Bathrooms in MIDSHIP location, where the motion is least.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamships.

Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Persons wishing to send for friends from the old country can now secure steerage prepaid certificates, $26 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of models and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New-York.		From New-York.	
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 9		Abyssinia, Saturday, Oct. 19	
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 16		Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 26	
China, Wednesday, Oct. 23		Alesia, Saturday, Nov. 2	
Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 30		Parthia, Saturday, Nov. 9	
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 6			

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE: Cabins, $80 in gold, or its equivalent in currency. Tickets to Paris, $100 gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steam from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, as low as other lines. Bills of lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. Freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Passage tickets, at No. 116 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Bristol, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, STARPER ..... Saturday, Oct. 12
ABRAGON, Weston ..... Tuesday, Oct. 22
Calabria ..... Wednesday, Oct. 30
Siecrago ..... 23d, current.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can do so. Prepaid certificates. Drafts for $1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. E. MORGAN, No. 20 Broad-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK ..... Thursday, Oct. 10, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL ..... Thursday, Oct. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Thursday, Oct. 24, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON ..... Saturday, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	140	To Paris	32

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH ..... Oct. 16, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WEMPSTAFF ..... Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. CUSHING ..... Oct. 30, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN ..... Nov. 6, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD ..... Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE ..... Nov. 22, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold. Steerage passage, $30 currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS ..... Saturday, Oct. 19
WASHINGTON ..... Saturday, Nov. 2
ST. LAURENT ..... Saturday, Nov. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin ..... $125 / Second cabin $70

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamships of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIPS sailing on the 5th of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB ..... Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELEASTON ..... Nov. 5
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. BLOUN ..... Dec. 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, FLORIDA AND VERA CRUZ STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New-York and Havana Mail Steamers leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only), Wed., Oct. 16
CLEOPATRA, Philips (Havana only), Wed., Oct. 23
CITY OF MERIDA, Thursday, Oct. 24
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only), Wed., Nov. 6

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GERMAIN, via Nassau, Oct. 17.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. W. MORTON, Oct. 24.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. G. OWEN, Oct. 31.

For freight or passage apply to

A. V. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SEE RACCAL, N. F.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Allan Mail Steamships. Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GERMAIN, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. V. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. MORSE, Passport Agent, No. 51 Dominick-st., near of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THROUGH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 2, North River, at 12 M. The steamships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
GEORGIA, Capt. ROBINS, Thursday, Oct. 19.
MANHATTAN, Capt. E. K. WOODHULL, Saturday, Oct. 21.

Superior accommodations for passengers, including State-rooms and bills of lading issued to Atlanta and with the Seaboard Columbus Railroad, to all points South and South-west, and over the Western-Atlantic Railroad to Florence, Chattanooga, and all points in the Chattanooga and Southern Tennessee, and with connections to Pittsburgh. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading, Manifests and Shipping Papers, at Local Freight Office, No. 197 Greenwich, corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through bills of lading in connection with Railroads in Texas, apply at

BENEDICT & HASKELL,
General Agents Great Southern Freight Line.

NOTE.—Steamers will be dispatched by Sunday, Extra Steamers will be dispatched as soon as loaded.

Entrance on Warren-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE A. S.

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO AND FROM ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then following day.

Oct. 12.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Aspinwall with steamers at ESPOLA, Capt. PARSWORTH, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Ports of Central and South Pacific ports. Departures of Japan and each month connect with the Transpacific steamer touching at San Diego, Texas, Saint Lucas and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Oct. 10.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Oct. 4th, 1872, for Japan and China, for ports of call, carrying freight only. For information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

P. R. BABY, Agent.

SIGNAL HOTEL.—Notice of sailing day. Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail for Aspinwall at noon, Saturday, Oct. 12.

P. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

BUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 46 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. HALLOCK, THURSDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Through Bills of Lading issued in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. G. R. R., No. 20 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent S. F. R., No. 405 Greenwich.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted), at 5:30 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. Simmons, Capt. R. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railroads. Also, through tickets to Worcester, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 34 Broadway, No. 322 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 32d; Hudson River Depot office, No. 244 Broadway, and No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 14, 1872, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will leave Pier No. 28 North River, for Boston, via Newport and Fall River, at 5 P. M., instead of 5:15 P. M., as heretofore.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world, the ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot Jackson-st., (unless otherwise notice is given), daily, at 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Sundays, leave at 5 P. M. Fare, $1 50. Excursion, $2 50. Freight taken by the steamboat from Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the pier, or at the Transportation Express, No. 241 Broadway, No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—POST FRANKLIN-ST. FOR ELIZABETHPORT AND NEW-BRUNSWICK.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., 8th	7:30 A. M.	Mon., 7th	7:00 A. M.
Fri., 11th	8:30 A. M.	Tues., 8th	11:30 A. M.
Tues., 15th	7:30 A. M.	Fri., 11th	2:00 P. M.
Fri., 18th	8:30 A. M.	Tues., 15th	6:00 A. M.
Tues., 22d	7:30 A. M.	Fri., 18th	8:30 A. M.
Fri., 25th	2:30 P. M.	Tues., 22d	6:00 A. M.
Tues., 29th	7:30 A. M.	Fri., 25th	8:30 A. M.
Mon., 14th	2:30 P. M.	Mon., 14th	6:00 A. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Steamers JAMES SLIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., making same connections with all Southern and Western Railroads. Baggage and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier. Stns. CHRISTIANA daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Grand View, Piermont, Sneden's Landing, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Stony Point, Verplanck's, Peekskill; ADELPHI, 5 P. M., for Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tuxedo, Sloat, Turner's, ALEXIS, at 3, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tarrytown Express, 3 P. M., Sundays.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—Steamer ALICE, leaves Pier No. 1 North River, from Pier No. 27 East River, at 4 and foot of 84th-st. at 5 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, AND FISHKILL.—The steamer AMERICUS leaves daily from foot of Market-st. at 3 and 23d-st. at 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON NEW-HAVEN AND HOUSATONIC Railroad.—The new and fast steamer LEO leaves daily at 12 noon, and 12 night.

CONNECTICUT RIVER, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 5 P. M., connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of October, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DEWITT C. WHITLOCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Room 17, 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock M.

GEORGE M. SHEARS, U. S. Marshal.
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY M. MARTIN, DANIEL W. VAUGHAN, and ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY, copartners, under the firm of MARTIN, VAUGHAN & CO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry M. Martin, Daniel W. Vaughan, and Robert H. Montgomery, copartners, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of H. M. Martin, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock, at which time the said creditors may attend before the Register in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. BEARDS, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. SELBERT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John M. Selbert, of the City of New-York, in said District, praying for a discharge from his debts and other claims under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of November, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., is the time fixed by the Judge of said Court, for the hearing of the petition, at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in which time any creditor may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same place on the 14th day of November, and 14th day of December, 1872.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 152, 154, 156 EAST 34TH-ST.,

NEAR MADISON-PARK.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Eighteenth Year begins Sept. 9. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill. Catalogues with full details. Rooms after Sept. 5.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

M. W. Lyon's

Collegiate Institute,

NO. 2 EAST 42D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Classics—Unsurpassed. Mathematics—Thorough. Elocution—Excellent. Languages—Thoroughness. Government—Kindly, Firm, Manly.

Terms—$50 per term of 10 weeks' attendance.

M. W. Lyon, Hon. W. Dodge, Thomas C. Doane, Isaac Bonnell, Benjamin Curtis, T. E. Tomlins, Dr. E. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

FALL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and free visits with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

FOUNDED A. D. 1830.

No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.

Rev. HENRY E. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.

Boys thoroughly prepared for College or business.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 22 8th-av.

Boarding and Day school for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 16.

REV. AND MRS. G. R. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence,

No. 25 WEST 53D-ST.,

Near 5th-av. and Central Park.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE THOROUGH ELEMENTARY EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES. The Musical Department is under the care of Professor E. R. ROSEWALD and Z. LIEBICH.

A limited number of young ladies will be received as pupils, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 267, 269, 271 WEST 23D-ST.

Separate departments for young ladies and young gentlemen. A few more young gentlemen will be received as boarders. Prof. DR. SCHMIDT, Prof. Schimmer's, No. 701 Broadway; L. W. Schmidt's, No. 24 Broadway; E. Steger's, Nos. 342 and 344 Bowery; and at Chickering's, Fifth-ave. Fall term, and all school.

FEODOR THEIME, Principal.

REMOVAL.

MISS SYLVANUS HERD'S

English, French and German Day and evening school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, situated for the convenience of pupils,

NOS. 2 AND 4 EAST 53D-ST.,

near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

DUANE & ANDERSON'S

School for Boys at No. 1,128 Broadway. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Refers to patrons of the school, Assessor Blatchford, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Trustees College of the New-York University; Dr. Chas. Short, President, of Latin in Columbia College; Rev. Dr. Tiffany, Rector of St. Ann's Church.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 9 EAST 17TH-ST., (near Union-square.) Subscriptions received for the teaching of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC and MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

Professor Da SILVA

AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 20 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., reopens Sept. 16. Application may be made by letter or personally at above.

MRS. LAWRENCE'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 20 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., reopens Sept. 16. Application may be made by letter or personally at the residence of the Misses Green, C. A. Bruen, Jr., Esq., Rev. Dr. Charlesworth, will be in New-York from the 10th to the 16th of October, for a week.

C. W. HARRISON, Principal.

MISS STEBBINS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 34 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

Mrs. SYBERT'S Patronesses: Gen. Sir Young Lo-Lee, Historical Readings, Literature, etc., Mr. Alistair, French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

D'AARTS INSTITUTE,

No. 44 West 21st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th-avs.), thoroughly English Boarding and day school for young ladies, with Kindergarten Department for children. Miss Philips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Ogden, D. D., LL.D., Stuyvesant Square; Rev. S. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

MISS MINSDALE'S

(Successor to Mrs. MACAULAY,)

Will open her English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 2 East 45th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 25. Miss De Verazai will be assisted by competent teachers in her senior class.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best patronized institutions for the female sex. Commenced Sept. 5. Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A.M., President.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Ph. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 459 6th-av., between 27th and 28th-sts. Circulars and references on his premises.

A LITTLE BOYS' SCHOOL AND HOME, No. 9 College-place, Hartford, Conn., Mrs. M. L. HEAD, Principal. References: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., President of Trinity College, Hartford.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT by a graduate of Yale College, Hartford, Conn., New Day Cots, D.D., late Greek Prof., New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 96, Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ANNA G. BASON WILL RESUME her class for young ladies on Oct. 1, at No. 112 West 45th-st. Miss MASON'S literature class will commence Nov. 1.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 26th-st. Prospectus at LUCK, WOODWARD, 548 Broadway.

MRS. E. A. PARKS WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as Miss Hopkins', at No. 18 Irving-place, Rev. Sylvanus Reed, D. D., Pastor.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children will open MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 46 West 34th-st., near 5th-av.

A TEVERSHAM ESTHETIC—A FEW Girls boarding school for young ladies, Seabright, N. J. Terms due to 2d Sept. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

MRS. MARY HODGES GREEFFETT, French and English Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 36 West 38d-st.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Hartford, Conn. Fall term opens Sept. 18. C. A. MILES, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—M. White, Plains, N. Y., Principal. G. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 3. No. 7 East 45th-st.

MISS MARY E. BRANS' ENGLISH, French and German school for young ladies and children, No. 121 East 35th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Home and thorough school at Elizabeth, N. J.

J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MISS F. M. FRIBART WILL REOPEN her school, 129 East 16th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ACADEMY AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon

GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 143 Madison-Av.

Eighteenth Year commences Monday, Sept. 9.

School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under seven; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve; and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners; and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A homeschool for twenty-five young ladies. All the appointments of the highest order.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HARRISON

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL,

At Harrison, N. J., (adjoining Newark), with Classical Department, Instruction in Business, A. M. Blanding, Charles S. Mersick, A. C. English Branches, Physical Culture, Military Tactics, Vocal Music, Drawing, Elocution, Modern Languages. Twenty Pupils, Lewis, at Newark, Mayor Cornelius, Reopens Oct. 8, at No. 77 West 43d-st. Among the patrons are John B. Gough, John G. Gallaher, John A. Campbell, M. D., Andrew Mason, Rev. William H. Lee, John A. Oakley, William P. Ross, etc.

C. M. HARRISON, Principal.

MISS STEBBINS'

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DR. BERTHES' FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 26th-st. Prospectus at LUCK, WOODWARD, 548 Broadway.

MRS. E. A. PARKS WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as Miss Hopkins', at No. 18 Irving-place, Rev. Sylvanus Reed, D. D., Pastor.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children will open MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 46 West 34th-st., near 5th-av.

A TEVERSHAM ESTHETIC—A FEW Girls boarding school for young ladies, Seabright, N. J. Terms due to 2d Sept. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

MRS. MARY HODGES GREEFFETT, French and English Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 36 West 38d-st.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Hartford, Conn. Fall term opens Sept. 18. C. A. MILES, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—M. White, Plains, N. Y., Principal. G. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 3. No. 7 East 45th-st.

MISS MARY E. BRANS' ENGLISH, French and German school for young ladies and children, No. 121 East 35th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Home and thorough school at Elizabeth, N. J.

J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MISS F. M. FRIBART WILL REOPEN her school, 129 East 16th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ACADEMY AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times's Up-Town Office, No. 548 West 23d-st., corner of 10th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STYLISH COUPE HORSE, (BAY, long tail), 16½ hands high, sound and kind and gentle for any lady to drive; also the owner has no use for him. Inquire at stable, No. 32 East 59th-st., near Broadway. Also, two single stalls in a strictly private stable to let to boarders; hours and wagons running early for.

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID MAHOGANY BEDSTEADS; perfectly sound and kind; seven years' use. Also, Grand Piano, Sofas, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, etc., property of gentleman going abroad. Apply, before 11 or 3 P.

JEROME PARK.

A Poor Attendance at the Races Yesterday.

The Schell Cup Won by Lord Byron—Sue Ryder, Frank Hampton, Harry Bassett and Sanford the Other Winners.

Notwithstanding the lovely Autumn weather, there was a rather thin attendance at Jerome Park yesterday. Last Saturday Mousehut beat Harry Bassett, after a splendid race. Next Saturday these great warriors of the turf are to try their mettle at four miles.

In the first race, yesterday, Sue Ryder endeared her victory of Tuesday, when Mr. Doswell, whose horse ran second, claimed her for $2,500. The old Colonel seemed to contemplate her with great regret as her jockey rode back to the judges' stand. The second race was principally remarkable from the fact that Gao, the second, and a strong favorite, absolutely refused to go out of a canter, in spite of his jockey's whip and spur. A well-bred donkey would have beaten him, with a length or two to spare. The Handicap Stakes, for gentlemen riders, brought out only two horses. Lochiel, who could have won it easily, being withdrawn, Mr. Purdy rode Lord Byron, and never gave Mr. Casson, who rode Vim, a chance in the race. He led at the start, held the own and won as he liked. Then followed one of those hollow affairs for which this year's racing season has become notorious, a race in which Dr. Underwood was obliged to turn Harry Bassett out of the pool-selling. Bassett won easily, his jockey's hands down. The last race, an exciting race, was the most exciting of the day. Among a field of nine horses Mr. Donahue's horse, Sanford, made a fine race, but did not attract bidders at the sale, and he returns to his old quarters.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

Beginning the sport of the day was a dash of a mile and a quarter for three-year olds, purse $600, entrance money to second horse, maidens allowed 5 pounds, and winners during the year of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds extra; of $2,000 7 pounds, and of $3,000 10 pounds. There were four horses on the cards as starters, viz.: W. R. Babcock's b. f. Hattie O'Neil, by Bay Duck, dam by imported Seychlan; D. D. Withers' br. f. Mimi, by imp. Eclipse, out of Bennie Farrow; Mr. Sue Steamrock; M. J. Tully's imp. b. c. Buckden, by Lord Clifden, out of Consequence, by Bay Middleton, and D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Sue Rider, by imp. Knight of St. George, out of Glycera, by imp. Sovereign. Mimi had an allowance of 5 pounds, but Sue Ryder was a hot favorite, from her fine form and speed shown on Tuesday last. The knowing ones backed the representative of the McDaniel confederacy very strongly, and the takers of the odds appeared chary of their cash. The pools, therefore, did not average as large as on the previous races. The quotations were as follows:

Sue Ryder	$600	$850	$1,400
Mimi	200	850	1,050
Buckden	100	525	625
Hattie O'Neil	75	100	175
Total	$1,075	$1,525	$2,600

THE RACE.

The distance was a mile and a quarter, and consequently they were started from the three-quarter pole. When the flag fell Hattie O'Neil came away first, the others on pretty even terms. Coming up the stretch, Hattie O'Neil got two lengths in the lead, and passed the stand in this way. Mimi second, a length ahead of Buckden, and Sue Ryder evidently making a vain effort to reach the rear. Hattie O'Neil kept making the pace round the turn, Sue Ryder in the meantime working up closer to Buckden. At the quarter-pole Hattie O'Neil was a length and a half ahead of Mimi, who was a length in front of Sue Ryder and Buckden, who were now on even terms. As they ascended under the hill, Buckden moved up to the head of Hattie, while Sue Ryder and Mimi were lapped. As they were going out of sight, Mimi rushed to the front, and reappeared with the lead, Sue Ryder next, being in the second place, Buckden third, and Hattie in the rear. As they came round the lower turn, Sue Ryder made her run, and quickly passed Mimi. Sue came up the stretch two lengths in the lead, and Mimi got the lash, but without effect, as Sue Ryder was running easy, and opened the race by two lengths. Hattie now took the third place from Buckden, who gave up. Sue Ryder had it all her own way to the goal, which she reached five lengths ahead of Mimi, who was three lengths before Hattie O'Neil, Buckden fourth. Time, 2:18.

THE TWO MILES AND AN EIGHTH.

The next event to occupy the attention of the spectators was the dash of two miles and an eighth for the $700 purse, entrance money to the second horse; maidens allowed, if three years old, 4 pounds; if four, seven pounds; if five and upward, 12 pounds; winners of a weight for age race of the value of $1,000 were to carry 4 pounds extra; of $2,000, 7 pounds; of $3,000, 10 pounds. As in the preceding race, there were four entries, viz.: A. C. Franklin's b. f. Arizona, four years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure, 105 pounds; Bacon & Holland's br. m. Frank Hampton, five years, by imp. Avenger, dam by Charley Ball, 118 pounds; John H. Harbeck's ch. g. Cadence, four years, by Censor, out of Rachel Dawson, 98 pounds; and H. C. Dawson's b. h. Gao, aged, by Jeff Davis, out of Minnie, by Revenue, 108 pounds. The favorite having won the first race, the appetite of the spectators were whetted to further scenes of lucrifcrous war. The knowing ones picked out Arizona for the favorite, and backed her up strong at the following rates:

Arizona	$1,400	$1,000	$1,000
Frank Hampton	850	740	800
Gao	350	700	350
Cadence	500	560	335
Total	$3,100	$2,800	$2,485

The race resulted, however, in a victory for Frank Hampton, who won with ease.

THE RACE.

They were started from the furlong pole, down the homestretch, and Cadence showed in front for a short distance, when Arizona got to him and the pair passed the stand together, Frank Hampton being third and Gao fourth. As they went round the turn Arizona showed her head in front of Cadence, and Frank Hampton was four lengths behind, while Gao was already twenty lengths in the rear, and defied the efforts of his jockey to urge him forward. At the quarter-pole their positions remained unchanged, and as they came under the hill Arizona still showed her neck in front of Cadence, who was still four lengths away from Frank Hampton, while Gao was now a hundred yards out of the track, and passed under the hill amid the jeers of his backers. They went out of sight on the hill, and on reappearing on the lower turn Arizona and Cadence were head and head, four lengths before Frank Hampton, who was, however, running well in hand and waiting. They thus passed the three-quarter pole, and coming up the homestretch Frank Hampton closed a little nearer to his leaders. Arizona in the meantime shook off Cadence, and passed the stand a length in front of him, while Frank Hampton was about two and a half lengths behind. As they went round the turn Arizona began making the pace better, and the lengths away from Cadence, who was the same distance away as Frank Hampton. They passed the quarter-pole in this manner, but on coming under the hill, Frank Hampton was allowed his head, and he was soon leading Cadence and closing upon Arizona at every stride, and they went out of the hill from the view of the spectators, Frank Hampton was within a length of Arizona, and four lengths in front of Cadence. When they made their reappearance on the lower turn, Frank Hampton was seen in the lead two lengths ahead of Arizona, who apparently had enough, Cadence being two lengths behind the mare. At the three-quarter pole, Frank was three lengths ahead of Arizona, the latter getting lashed freely up the homestretch. She made but a feeble effort in response, and Frank had it all his own way, winning with hands down by four lengths; Arizona second, twenty lengths ahead of Cadence. Gao was not seen, and did not go the course. Time, 3:37.

THE SCHELL CUP.

The third race was a handicap sweeps of $50 each half forfeit, added to a cup valued at $500, the gift of Hon. Richard Schell. The members of the Club only were to ride, and there were three nominations: Mr. A. E. Purdy's b. c. Lord Byron, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Billingsgon, by imp. Eclipse, 140 pounds; Mr. A. Classon's b. c. Vim, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Verbena, 120 pounds, and Coffin & Lawrence's b. c. Lochiel, 4 years, 150 pounds. The latter did not come to the post, and the contest was left to Lord Byron and Vim. The betting was in favor of Lord Byron, who took the lead at the start, but the pair came past the stand head and head. On the turn Lord Byron was two lengths in front, but Vim closed within a length of him at the quarter-pole. Coming under the hill Lord Byron came away four lengths, but going out of sight they were a length apart. On reappearing they were together, but again Lord Byron came to the front and passed the three-quarter pole three lengths in front of his adversary, by which distance he won, in 2:30¾.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The fourth race was a purse of $600 for all ages, a mile and three-quarters, for ponies, the four following sported silk: J. W. Welden's ch. f. Mary Louise, by Lightning, dam by imp Sovereign; H. C. Davison's b. m. Alnuera, aged, by Jeff Davis, out of Ninette, by Revenue; Jno. F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatley, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Kilgours' dam, and D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Harry Bassett, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion.

The race was considered a sure thing for Bassett, and he was consequently left out of the betting. Mary Louise becoming the favorite for the second place, but this knowing ones got into the mire, and were all at sea.

THE RACE.

They were started from the inside track, and the flag fell to a good start, Bassett going away first, Alnuera second, Mary Louise third, and Wheatley fourth, but all in close order. As they went to the hill Bassett went away a couple of lengths, and Mary Louise took the second place, Alnuera now lying third, and Wheatley fourth. When they went out of sight Bassett was first two lengths, Mary Louise second, three lengths in front of Wheatley, who was a length ahead of Alnuera. They reappeared in the same order, but at the three-quarter pole Mary Louise set to the tail of Bassett. As they came up the homestretch Mary Louise got to Harry's saddle girth, but when they came past the stand at the finish of the three-quarters Bassett showed a length and a half in advance of Mary Louise, she being two lengths in front of Wheatley, who was a length before Alnuera. As the turn Bassett went away three lengths, Mary Louise second, the same distance in front of Wheatley, and Alnuera close up. When they reached the quarter-pole Bassett was two lengths in front of Mary Louise, she being four lengths in front of Wheatley, and Alnuera three lengths behind. As they ran under the hill Bassett was three lengths away from Mary Louise, who was now only a length in advance of Wheatley with Alnuera in attendance and moving up. In this way they went from view. Their reappearance discovered Harry Bassett leading five lengths, with Wheatley in the second place, a length in front of Mary Louise, Alnuera waiting in the rear but close up. They now came round into the homestretch, and when they got fairly on the straight work Alnuera began to come at a rushing pace, and was soon second and followed closely by Mary Louise. They were now together, but for a short distance only, as Alnuera, under the whip, ran gamely and drew in front of Mary Louise a half length. Bassett maintained his lead, of course, and won well in hand a length and a half, Alnuera drew further away from Mary Louise and beat her a length for second place, Wheatley twenty lengths behind. Time—3:14¾.

THE SELLING RACE.

The fifth and last event of the day was a selling race of a mile and an eighth, for all ages, in which the following nine started, viz.: Hampton, Frank Swift, Winesap, Fadladeen, Climax, Brennus, Sanford, Henrietta and Western Star. Fadladeen was a great favorite, but he was beaten by Sanford. Hampton took the lead at the start, and maintained it to near the finish, when Sanford passed him and won the race by a length. Time—2:02.

TAMMANY IN CONFERENCE.

The Various Committees—A Tangled Skein to be Unraveled—Lively Work Promised Today.

The Tammany Subcommittee of the Committee of Twenty-one of the County Convention were again in conference at Tammany Hall yesterday morning for nearly three hours, and in the evening from 8 o'clock till nearly 10. The whole business of these conventions, the committees they have appointed, and the subcommittees the committees have selected, is so hopelessly muddled, that thoroughly to understand them requires some little thought. When the Tammany County Convention met last week, the task before them was to make nominations for the office of Mayor, two Coroners, and fifteen Aldermen; and to find nominees who would at once be acceptable to the various political organizations outside of Tammany, as well as to Tammany's allies, the Liberal Republicans. These might have been found without much difficulty had it not been for the awkward necessity of finding men who would also be acceptable to the men who were to vote for them. This was a contingency which Tammany Hall had not encountered for many years, and the Convention, fully recognizing the gravity of the situation, attempted to shift the difficulty from its shoulders to that of a committee of twenty-one, which it appointed and instructed to confer with a similar committee from the Liberal Republican County Convention, and with other outside organizations. This Committee found the work rather disagreeable, and attempted in turn to shift it to a subcommittee of seven, and the same was done by the Greeley twenty-one. The Subcommittees were instructed to confer, and to report the result of their conferences to the Committees, who were themselves to report to their respective Conventions. Accordingly, the Subcommittees have conferred, and heard the advocates of various would-be candidates, and again conferred, and then gone on and conferred again, and the result thus far, as acknowledged by the members themselves, has been to settle, beyond all doubt and uncertainty, that they won't know what to do.

The grand difficulty lies in finding a man who has any chance of beating the nominee of Apollo Hall in the contest for the Mayoralty. Yesterday morning the Greeley and the Tammany Subcommittees conferred as usual, and there was much talk about Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer. It was reported that on an informal ballot being taken, that gentleman received a majority of the votes; and later in the day that the joint committee had waited upon him with the offer of the nomination, which he had declined. The rumor, however, was shaved on the face of it, for the Committee has no power to tender a nomination, nor even to recommend a name to the Convention. Its powers are simply those of conferees, and it can only report to the Convention what had been the tenor of the discussions. At the meeting last evening at the Tammany building, at which Mr. Schell, Gen. Cochrane, Judge Ledwith, A. S. Hewitt, T. Dunlap and others were present, Mr. Ottendorfer, Abram R. Lawrence and Mr. Wickham were most in favor as good and acceptable candidates, and the choice, if any can be said to have been arrived at, appears to have narrowed down to these gentlemen. As to Coroners and Aldermen the matter has scarcely received attention, as the nominees for these offices can be settled on without much difficulty, when the question of the Mayor is decided. This morning at 9½ the Tammany Subcommittee meets the General Committee and reports what it talked of last night; and in the afternoon the General Committee meets the Conventee and reports what the Subcommittee told it. In the general perplexity which the Convention may find itself in, it is thought not unlikely that it may, in sheer desperation, rush into the work of nomination without further bother; and, under any circumstances, there is promise that the proceedings of the Convention will be of a very lively and entertaining character.

The Late Disturbance on Harlem Railroad Train—A Court of Inquiry Yesterday.

A special Court of Inquiry was commenced yesterday at Melrose, to inquire into the conduct of Companies A and G, of the Third Regiment, N. G. N. Y. S., Col. John G. Fay commanding, in relation to an alleged riot on a train of cars of the Harlem Railroad Company, on the 26th of September.

Lieut.-Col. John Davis Hatch presided. In the absence of Major James W. Husted, E. F. A. of the Seventh Brigade, Capt. C. C. Burton, of Company I, Tarrytown, officiated as Judge-Advocate, and Sergt. Wm. G. Tallmadge as Marshal of the Court.

Wm. Gresham, conductor of train No. 20 on the Harlem Railroad, testified in substance as follows: I was conductor of the train in question on the 26th of September, when the disturbance occurred; I can give no detailed statement of the affray; I did not know one company from another; I only knew them as a party of soldiers; I saw persons among them whom I took to be officers, but I did not know their rank; there was so much excitement on the train that I did not stop to ascertain the rank or name of any; one officer left the train at Fordham with a soldier that was hurt; I did not see any of the officers engaged in the disturbance; they were trying to quell it; I should think there were from twenty to thirty persons engaged in the disturbance; I saw some fists raised; the train left White Plains at half-past twelve P. M., and on arriving at West Mount Vernon I saw from fifty to sixty soldiers on the platform; I did not see any indications of a disturbance at the time I told an officer in charge to put the men in the rear car, which contained only four or five passengers; I noticed a disturbance immediately after leaving West Mount Vernon; most of the men were in a state of intoxication; one man seemed to be perfectly crazy because his musket had been taken away from him; the cushion of the car was cut, one glass window and one lamp were broken, a cushion was bespattered with blood, and the floor was covered with blood; the car had to be hauled off for a day for repairing; I saw some of the men; two men were wounded; one of them was taken off the train at Fordham; there was no personal insult offered to me; I telegraphed to the police to meet the train at Tremont, but on reaching that place and not seeing the police, I sent to Sergt. Steers, and he came and took the soldiers out; while they were forming ranks on the platform, I left with my train; I did not see any act of wounding committed by any member of either company; I did not see any commissioned officer with his sword drawn, and I don't know how any of the men were wounded; in another car there were twelve to fifteen soldiers, and some of them were using bad language in the presence of ladies; who became alarmed.

Harrison Roberts, William Lendrizie, John Ryan, and Cornelius McKay, who were employed on the train as brakemen, testified to the fighting among the men on board, and that one soldier took his bayonet from its sheath, put it on his musket, and threatened to run it through somebody. They also corroborated the testimony of Conductor Gresham in regard to the damage done to the car. They also stated that the officers succeeded to quell the disturbance, but the men could not be controlled. Further proceedings were adjourned until Monday next.

Ship-Building in Maine.

From the Portland Press.

A gentleman whose interests are directly connected with ship-building informs us that there is more demand for ship timber in Portland than there has been for several years, and after looking over and examining the whole matter, he has formed the opinion that in 1873 there will be a general revival of ship-building in New-England, and that more tonnage will be put afloat from our Maine yards than in any year since 1860.

GRAND RALLY IN BROOKLYN.

A Crowded Meeting at the Athenæum Last Night—Addresses by Hon. Charles Wehle and Judge Noah Davis.

At the Athenæum, in Brooklyn, last evening, there was another grand rally of Republicans at the call of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the spacious hall was well filled. Mr. Charles J. Shepherd presided, and introduced as the first speaker Hon. Charles Wehle, who delivered an address on the decline and fall of the Roman and French Republics, which he ascribed to the existence of large standing armies, and a general corruption of the people's morals. This country, he said, was afflicted with neither the one nor the other of those causes of the decay of republican institutions. If, once in a while, corruption showed itself, as it had done in recent times in New-York, the people arose in their might and rooted it out. It was the people who, on all occasions, took hold of public matters, and disposed of them for the best interests of the country. The speaker of the present was for the time being out all fundamental differences that might exist, and join hands in carrying out a true policy. They were doing this in their determination to re-elect Gen. Grant to the Presidency. They would show that treason against the country, by the triumphant election of him who, like Washington, was first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. [Loud applause.]

ADDRESS OF HON. NOAH DAVIS.

Hon. Noah Davis, of New-York, was then introduced and received with enthusiastic cheering. Hitherto, he said, by the keenest affliction, he had been prevented from taking part in the present contest, although he felt as deeply as any man the importance of the great issues at stake. Referring to the calumnies against Gen. Grant, he said: The President has met all this storm of obloquy which has been hurled against him with a reserve almost sublime, never utterling one denial, never retaliating once, but leaning back in entire confidence upon the justice of the people. There never had been, I think, in the history of the world—I will not say alone of this country—an instance where a man under similar circumstances has so completely illustrated the omnipotent eloquence of silence. He has trusted to the verdict of the people, and, thank God, I think we can say to-night that his trust has not been in vain. [Enthusiastic cheering.] The speaker thought that Mr. Greeley's claim to be considered a reformer was supported by this fact: he had reformed the Republican Party. [Applause and laughter.]

Judge Davis proceeded to discuss the question whether it was better, under the circumstances, to give up the present Administration with Gen. Grant as its head, in view of what it had accomplished and what it promised, or put Horace Greeley in the Presidential chair, and face the contingencies which surrounded his future. Having reviewed the course of the present Administration, he said he could not but feel that in the history of the world another instance where conquered rebels have been treated in as lenient a manner as the North has treated the South since the close of the war. According to Mr. Greeley, the great grievance of the South is this: they want to hang Jeff Davis, or Toombs, or some of the leaders of the rebellion to office. After a caustic review of the course pursued by Mr. Greeley, Judge Davis declared that if he were elected no man on earth could tell what the future of the country would be, while she re-election of Gen. Grant would insure its continued prosperity. [Hand cheering.]

Mr. Hoxie and others followed, and the meeting then adjourned with enthusiastic cheers for the Republican candidates.

The Union League Club—Stirring Resolutions at Its Meeting Last Night.

The Union League Club held its regular monthly meeting last evening. W. J. Hoffman presiding. The following resolutions were presented by I. B. March and adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania, by the immense majority they have given for our party, forgetting personal differences and private feuds, and recognizing only the great principles involved, deserve all congratulation.

Resolved, That the State of Ohio seems determined not to forget that Ulysses S. Grant was born within her bounds. That Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska, so gallantly following the lead of North Carolina and Georgia, in the South, give unmistakable evidence that the people throughout our nation have received to permit no financial revolution, no Kuklux series, no secession nor any disorganizing idea to blast the glorious victory of November next; but rather that the policy of this Administration shall be continued through another term, under the firm, steady, faithful hands of President Grant and Henry Wilson.

Resolved, That the recent election in Georgia, where our new-made freedmen were to a large extent prevented from voting by the terrors of Kukluxism, is a most ominous sight; and we pray that the sure result to all loyal men, both black and white, all through the Southern States, if Horace Greeley should, next August, be called to discharge the duties of President, and thus become ex officio Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Resolved, That the sudden decease just announced by telegraph of our fellow-citizen, Hon. William H. Seward, will be heard with sorrow by all men who love the Union, which he has done so much to serve, and who remember that great speech in our history in which he declared that "God and Abraham Lincoln" played so conspicuous and honorable a part.

Mr. Samuel B. Rugles presented and had adopted resolutions expressive of regret at the decease of Dr. Francis Lieber, an old and respected member of the Union League Club, after which the meeting adjourned.

Brooklyn Politics.

The Second Congressional District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club crowded Latimer Hall last evening. Mr. A. J. Perry occupied the chair. Hon. A. J. Purdy delivered an address congratulating the party on the glorious victory in Pennsylvania and the cheering news from Indiana and Ohio. Gen. Cullen, J. T. Norton and others also addressed the meeting.

A Republican mass-meeting, under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Grant and Wilson Club, was held at the corner of Fulton and De Kalb avenues, Brooklyn, last evening, and addresses were delivered by Gen. John C. Robinson, Gen. George H. Sharpe and others.

The Excelsior Grant and Wilson Club, of the Twenty-first Ward, held a meeting last night at their Wigwam, corner of Fulton and Throop avenues. Over 2,000 people were present, including many ladies.

Speeches on the issues of the campaign and congratulatory of the late Republican victories were delivered by Hon. John Oakey, B. E. Hale, Willitz Demike, Jr., and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

The New-Lots Grant and Wilson Campaign Club held a spirited meeting last evening at East New-York. Several speakers were present, and rehearsed the stories, so full of suspicious import, from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Association met last night, at their hall, corner of Fourth and North-Fifth streets. About 1,500 people were present, John Taylor in the chair. Speeches were delivered by Hon. Samuel T. Maddox, H. W. Hughes and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Yorkville Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

The Yorkville Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last night at the hall of the East-side Association, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. There were nearly 2,000 people present, and all manifested the greatest enthusiasm over the news from Pennsylvania and Ohio. The President, H. C. Robinson, occupied the chair. Hon. Wm. A. Darling was the first speaker. He congratulated them on the recent victories achieved by the Republican Party, and said it was a sure omen of their complete triumph in November. He dwelt at length on the faithfulness of the present Administration, and said that Gen. Grant has been nobly vindicated from the slanderous attacks made on him. He was followed by H. S. Sewit, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

New-York Board of Steam Navigation.

The members of this body, formerly known as the New-York Steam-vessel Owners' Association, met on Tuesday, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, with L. M. Ferris, Jr., in the chair. The name of the Association was changed to that which heads this article. A letter was received and placed on file from Hon. C. P. Smith, of the Union Ferry Company, in which he suggests that the passage of a law be procured by which all sailing-vessels should be required to be towed between Governor's Island and Hell Gate. Several other subjects were considered, and the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, Nov. 6.

A Baltimore Theatre Struck by Lightning.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 9.

During the storm prevailing yesterday afternoon the Front-street Theatre was struck by lightning, but fortunately no material damage was done, though a portion of the cupola surmounting the building was "knocked into a cocked hat." A vivid streak of lightning descended almost perpendicularly at about 2¼ o'clock P. M., while a rehearsal of the exciting drama of the "French Spy" was in progress, the stage being occupied at the time by a number of actors and actresses, and several ladies. The lightning, after searing the top of the cupola into fragments, blackening the sills and wood, fortunately did not set fire to the structure, owing, probably, to the heavy rain which was falling at the time. The electric fluid was attracted by an iron gas-pipe which had very recently been put into the cupola, and formerly used to furnish gas for the light which every night and was displayed from the top of the building every evening while performances were going on. Following the course of the gas-pipe, the lightning passed down into the theatre, flashed along the footlights, momentarily lighted up one of the scenes of the "French Spy," and skipped along the gas-fixtures until it reached the front door, through which it passed to the street, where it bounded round on the earth. The strangest feature of the visitation was that nothing was burned in the building, though the electric flame was of considerable extent, and apparently over a foot in length. In the barroom a colored man was shocked, and one or two other persons in the building felt the effect of the electricity, but no one was hurt. The orchestra had been vacated but a few minutes by the musicians, otherwise there might have been some damage to report in their ranks.

SPEAKER BLAINE.

What Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, Thinks of the Charges Trumped up by the Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The Ohio *State Journal* to-morrow morning will publish correspondence between Hon. James G. Blaine and Hon. Thomas Ewing, Jr., in reference to charges recently made by the New-York *Tribune* in reference to an alleged contract made with Speaker Blaine by Gen. Ewing and Col. J. C. Stone for nearly $2,000,000 of stock in the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, afterward merged into the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division. Gen. Ewing's letter in reply to Speaker Blaine is very full and explicit on the subject. He says: The charge of corruption in office, made against Mr. Blaine, is disproved by public records, accessible to all, which show that Mr. Blaine did not enter Congress for nearly a year and a half after the law referred to was passed. Gen. Ewing closes as follows: "My general knowledge of the business of the Company, and especially my intimacy with you, make it certain that you could not have had any contract with the Company without knowing the fact, and I unhesitatingly declare that you were not in any manner nor at any time, directly or indirectly, employed by the Company, or in any way interested in it, or its affairs, as stockholder or otherwise, in any capacity whatever. Your brother, J. S. Blaine, as that time Clerk of the District Court at Leavenworth, and one of the early settlers of Kansas, was owner of $10,000 of stock in the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, which, indeed, was held very generally among influential men of all parties along the line of the road in Kansas, but there was in fact or legal, and a considerable period before you were even nominated for your first term in Congress. Beyond that there never was at any time the remotest interest in the Company held by any member of your family. The entry of $1,250,000 of stock opposite the name of Blaine, was therefore wholly a fabrication of the Company, greatly to the injury of your character and on that of the officers and agents of the Company arrogantly groundless and without a shadow of justification.

"I am informed that Gen. Stone is now in Europe. He will doubtless take occasion, when he returns, to make the charge, to specify for himself about them. So far as my knowledge of the affairs of the Company goes, I deliberately assert that it never, by any of its officers, agents or attorneys, made any contract, the proceeds of which there was reason to believe were to be in any manner participated in by any member of Congress or other public officer.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

An Enthusiastic Meeting of Colored Citizens in Brooklyn—Address by Rev. Wm. F. Butler.

A grand mass-meeting under the auspices of the Colored Republican General Committee of Kings County, was held at Commonwealth Hall, Brooklyn, last night, for the purpose of ratifying the Republican nominations for President and Vice-President, and indorsing the State nominations. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Constant Hedra, who moved the appointment of Dr. P. W. Ray as Chairman, who returned thanks in an appropriate speech. Resolutions heartily indorsing the nomination of Gen. Grant and the whole Republican ticket, and strongly chiding with the colored citizens of Georgia who were driven from the polls at the recent election were unanimously adopted. The Chairman then introduced Rev. Wm. F. Butler, of New-York, who was received with applause. He said they had reason to be elated at the victories in Pennsylvania and other States, but it was in New-York State the greatest fight of all would be, but by a united effort they must and would carry the State. The 5th of November would show that New-York State would give a handsome Republican majority, and if Grant was not pleased with it, he could, in the language of the Dolly Varden candidate, "go West." [Laughter.] The colored people were, with very few exceptions, faithful adherents of the Republican Party, for that party had done everything that had been done for them. The man [shouts] and the coalitionists had nothing to offer to make them sever their allegiance. It was the Republican Party, that, under God, had abolished the curse of slavery, and the noble actions of that party were engraved on their hearts. It was the Republican Party that gave them the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and made them all American citizens. They all remembered the anxiety with which they awaited the first Presidential address of Gen. Grant, and its words of comfort for the colored man made them shout in tones of gratitude. He did what no other President would have dared to do—he lifted up a black man and made him a foreign Minister. [cheers,] and followed it up by appointing other black men to positions, thus showing that he knew no difference of color. The colored women of this State would show that they did not forget Gen. Grant's deeds by recording in one solid mass their first Presidential vote for the great soldier-statesman. At the conclusion of the reverend gentleman's speech three hearty cheers were given for Grant and Wilson. Stirring addresses also delivered by William H. Johnson and E. W. Crosby, Jr., of Albany, W. E. Brown, and others.

The Children of Naturalized Aliens.

In answer to several letters that have been received at the TIMES Office, it may be stated that the male children of a man of foreign birth are entitled to vote on coming of age, without taking out any naturalization papers, where the parent has become a citizen during the minority of the children, and while the latter were residing in this country. No registration officer has the right to refuse to receive the name of such a person. Any one who was not a resident of this country, or was not a minor when his father was naturalized, must take out citizenship papers. There can be no doubt of the correctness and legality of this opinion, the acts of Congress on this subject having been carefully examined.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The lecture of Mr. Winers, announced for Saturday, at the Cooper Institute, has been postponed.

The Columbia Schuetzen had their seventh annual prize-shooting at Landmann's Hamilton Park, yesterday.

The Pike contested will case was continued before Surrogate Hutchings, yesterday, and testimony taken in support of the will.

The Société Alsace et Lorraine has obtained from the Commissioners of Emigration permission to have an agent stationed at Castle Garden.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the calendar was again called unsuccessfully. In none of the cases was the defense ready for trial.

Gen. Sheridan will preside at the fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, to be held, on the 17th inst., at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wednesday night burglars visited the store of James T. Wright, glass dealer, No. 229 Greenwich-street, and, forcing open the safe, stole $80, all the money it contained.

Manoel Cortes was arraigned at the Tombs yesterday for uttering a worthless order in payment of goods on James E. Ward & Co., of No. 113 Wall-street, for $3,500, receiving $90 change. Justice Scott held him for examination.

The directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company held a meeting at the offices of the Company yesterday. The matters considered related chiefly to the loss to the Company by the burning of the ocean-ship America.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birthday of Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance. Several of the Roman Catholic temperance organizations of this City celebrated the occasion at their various meeting places last evening.

Patrolman Michael J. Kelly, Sixteenth Precinct, and Thomas McNamara, of the Eighth Precinct, were dismissed, yesterday, by the Board of Police, and the resignation of Sergt. McCombe, of the Twentieth Precinct, was accepted.

The Fall games of the New-York Athletic Club will take place on the grounds of the Association, One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, Third and Fourth avenues, Harlem, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Frederick G. Hendricks was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for obtaining $15, worth of copper, from Holmes, Booth & Haydens, of No. 40 Chambers-street, by means of forged orders. John Stack, a junk dealer, of No. 88 West Broadway, was committed as an accomplice.

Mr. Wm. F. Schultz, a friend to the firemen, was yesterday the recipient of a handsome gold watch and chain, with suitable inscription, from the engine and hook and ladder companies of the City, in token of his kindness and attention to members of the Department who had received injuries in the discharge of their duties.

Thomas Hart presented a check for $70 at the Seventh-ward Bank, on Wednesday, purporting to be signed by Wm. Kings, of No. 797 Sixth-avenue. Mr. King happened to be in the bank at the time, and pronounced his signature a forgery. Hart was arrested and locked up for trial by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

Samuel George McEvoy, No. 506 Tenth-avenue, nine years of age, was struck by an Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Koch, for having shot George Proctor, of No. 624 Tenth-avenue, in the head with a pistol. The boy said he had been firing at an ice-wagon, and had accidentally shot Proctor. He was committed for trial.

Joseph B. Purdy, of No. 83 Maiden-lane, who was reported at the Customs-house for shipping Americans and committed on the Pacific Mail steamer Henry Chauncey without the marks required by law to show their destination character, was brought before United States Commissioner Osborne, yesterday, and held in $5,000 bonds to answer.

Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., died at the General Theological Seminary in this City, yesterday morning, in his seventy-second year. Dr. Seabury was grandson of Samuel Seabury, the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the United States, and was the author of several works, among them *The Continuity of the Church of England*, *Nineteenth Century*, and *Address to Slavery Disunited*.

Last evening Michael Shanahan, a Greenlevite, residing at No. 343 West-street, being remonstrated with by Mr. Rawson Van Valkenburgh for attempting to cut down a pole suspending a Grant and Wilson banner in West-street, fired a pistol at Mr. Van Valkenburgh, the bullet grazing his cheek. Shanahan was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-eleventh Precinct, and will be arraigned, before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market Police Court today.

BROOKLYN.

Justice James Buckley, of the Second District Court, died Wednesday night at his residence, No. 527 Willoughby-avenue, after an illness of two or three days.

Wm. David, a hostler for Wm. Pettit, of No. 997 Broadway, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of stealing a horse and buggy, valued at $400, from his employer. The property was recovered.

The New-Jersey Grand Lodge of Good Templars is in Session at Newark. Rev. Dr. Grant is Grand Worthy Chief Templar. The report for the year shows an increase of one lodge and 825 members, and a total membership of 11,271.

A parade and military review took place at Jersey City, yesterday, the occasion being the annual inspection of the First Brigade, under Gen. Plume. The First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Regiments, the First and Second Battalions, and the Hudson County Artillery were in line, and passed in review before Major-Gen. DeHart and Gov. Parker and staff.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The residence of Edward Galway, Esq., at Bedford, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night, and robbed of silver-ware valued at $700.

Wm. F. Browne, a Justice of the Peace of Morrisania, was, yesterday, called for trial on an indictment charging him with malfeasance in office, in having failed to make correct returns and pay over to the County Treasurer upward of $600 which he received for fines. After an unsuccessful effort to have the trial postponed, he pleaded guilty, and was remanded to await the sentence of the Court.

STATEN ISLAND.

The dedication of the Park Baptist Church, Port Richmond, will take place on the 17th inst. Rev. G. W. Simpson will conduct the services.

NEW-JERSEY.

James Gray, the private watchman who shot Wm. Kelly at Trenton on Wednesday morning, has been admitted to bail by Mayor Brest in the sum of $5,000, it being believed that Kelly will recover.

George W. Kingsland, the defaulting clerk of the Hudson County National Bank, has given $5,000 bonds to appear for trial at the next term of the United States Courts. The loss has been made good to the bank.

The losses and insurance by the Plainfield fire are as follows: Mr. Scherb, merchant tailor, $12,000; insured for $11,880. J. M. C. Smith, hardware merchant, $10,000; insurance, $6,000. J. H. Stokes, cigar-dealer, $3,000; insurance, $1,250. Eden Boice, $600; no insurance. F. S. Alberti, $700; insurance, $600.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, Oct. 9, via KEY WEST.—Exchange firmer; on United States, 60 days, currency, 4¼@4½ premium; short sights, 6½@7 premium; on London, 3 to 3½ premium; Spanish gold, 18 premium.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEST MEN.—In seeking candidates for office, why not apply science? There is a marked difference in the "make up" of men. One is low and coarse; another is high and noble. One is honest, another is dishonest. One is temperate, another is intemperate. It is easy to select the best. Then why not? Apply PHRENOLOGY and you may know who has brains. Heads are no more alike than are faces. One has sense, another sap. One is smart, another is lazy. Phrenology points out who is who and what is what. Full written charts given daily at No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A country editor, after visiting the City and entering the office of No. 387 Broadway, indulges in the following: "Is New-York a rough place? Seventeen knocks in twenty minutes—that shows the place. Seventeen men were knocked by KNOX, the leader of fashions, who attributes his success to advertising and superior fabrics." That editor's head is level.

Closing of Foreign Mails at